

THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 553.—Vol. XXII.

OFFICE: 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Price Sixpence.

CADBURY'S PURE, SOLUBLE, REFRESHING.

CADBURY'S PARIS DEPOT: COCOA

90, FAUBOURG ST. HONORÉ. MAKERS TO THE QUEEN. ESSENCE.

The reason why so many are unable to take Cocoa is, that varieties commonly sold are mixed with Starch, under the plea of rendering them soluble, while really making them *thick, heavy, and indigestible*. This may be easily detected, *for if Cocoa thickens in the cup it proves the addition of Starch*, CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE is genuine; it is, therefore, three times the strength of these Cocoas, and a refreshing beverage like Tea or Coffee.

UNDER THE DIRECT PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

EGERTON BURNETT'S SERGES

MAINTAIN THEIR UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE. PROOF AGAINST SALT WATER OR RAIN. And other fashionable pure Wool Dress Fabrics. Orders are daily arriving from all parts. The "QUEEN," "LE FOLLET," "COURT CIRCULAR," and the leading fashionable Journals speak their praise. Prices from 1s. 2½d. to 4s. 6d. per yard. Most serviceable Serge for CHILDREN'S ROUGH WEAR in Navy Blue and Natural Mixtures, 1s. 4½d. per yard. A Special Strong make for GENTLEMEN AND BOYS' WEAR, 54 INCHES, FROM 2s. 11d. PER YARD. MILITARY AND YACHTING SERGES. Goods packed for Exportation to all parts of the World. Any length cut. Carriage paid to any Railway Station in England and Scotland, and to Cork, Dublin, and Belfast, on orders over 40s. Pattern Books post free.

Address: EGERTON BURNETT, Woollen Warehouse, Wellington, Somerset.

N.B. No Agents and no connection with any Company or other London or Provincial Firms whatsoever.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION—Twelve International Medals awarded to J. S. FRY & SONS.

FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT

Guaranteed pure Cocoa only, deprived of its superfluous Oil.

"Than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., London.

"It is strictly pure, and well-manufactured in every way."—W. W. STODDART, City and County Analyst, Bristol.

Purchasers should also ask for "FRY'S CARACAS COCOA," a choice preparation.

"SUMMERS' SODA WATER."
"SUMMERS' POTASS WATER."
"SUMMERS' SELTZER WATER."
"SUMMERS' LITHIA WATER."
"SUMMERS' QUININE WATER."
"SUMMERS' LEMONADE."
"SUMMERS' GINGER ALE."

Pronounced by the Faculty and Connoisseurs
"THE BEST MINERAL WATERS SOLD."

W. M. SUMMERS & CO.'S BRISTOL MINERAL WATERS

OF ABSOLUTE PURITY AND UNEQUALLED QUALITY.

Copies of OPINIONS of PRESS, ANALYSES, and other information as to the ABSOLUTE PURITY of these WATERS may be obtained from W. S. and CO., or of their AGENTS, on application.

W. S. and CO.'S WATERS may be obtained in LONDON from: NASH and LIENARD, Wine Merchants, Viaduct Vaults, Farringdon Street; Wm. WICKHAM, Wine Merchant, 30, Goswell Road; in Liverpool, from R. and H. FAIR, Wine Merchants, Dale Street; and generally throughout the Kingdom from all respectable Wine Merchants, Hotel Keepers, and Chemists; and Wholesale of the Manufacturers, Bristol. In PARIS, from A. ADAM, 23, Rue de la Michodière.

"LE FOLLET" says—THE

LOUIS GENOA FAST FILE VELVETEEN

"Is a very close and admirably wearing Material, with a lustrous silky surface, draping richly and softly, while the brilliant light on the folds cannot be surpassed by the best silk velvet."

WHOLESALE LONDON DEPOT:—J. H. FULLER, 92, WATLING STREET, E.C., who will send, on inquiry, post free, the names of the nearest Drapers from whom the Genuine LOUIS VELVETEEN can be obtained.

CHADWICK'S SEWING COTTON

Is unrivalled for smoothness, elasticity, and strength, and does not twist and curl up during use.

Ask your Draper for the "SUPER" quality with triangle ticket. Ladies will be repaid by giving it a trial.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS

The most varied collection in London of OLD AND MODERN PORCELAIN, BRONZES, ENAMELS, IVORIES, &c., including a large number of INEXPENSIVE CABINET SPECIMENS. Every article marked in plain figures, at the Lowest Price for Cash.

ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JACKSON and GRAHAM, Oriental Department, 30 to 38, Oxford Street, W.

SALTER & WHITER'S GUARANTEED BLACK SILKS

THE ONLY PURELY DYED BLACK SILKS, of which every DRESS is WARRANTED not to crack, split, nor wear greasy.

HIGHEST PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

These Silks are to be obtained of all Drapers throughout the Kingdom. Every Purchaser is insured against any loss through bad Wear, as SALTER and WHITER, in case of Complaint, will give full compensation. Awarded the highest PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION of 1878, the only SILKS sold with this unusual GUARANTEE, and differ from ordinary makes through their great wearing qualities, brilliancy, mellowness, purity of dye. To prevent imitations the name SALTER and WHITER is woven on the shew end of every piece, without which all should be refused.

DRAPERS supplied direct from the Manufacturers—

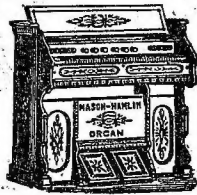
SALTER & WHITER, 8, MILK STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. Established 1838.

PARIS, 1878.—"The Firm of MASON and HAMLIN, of Boston, United States, displayed the handsomest and best AMERICAN ORGANS of the entire Exhibition. Their Instruments excel everything which has been accomplished of this description to the present time."—Official Report.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

NEW STUDENT ORGAN,
with
Vox Humana



Price 20 Guineas.

METZLER'S UNIVERSAL

ORGAN,

with

13 Stops.

Price 25 Guineas.

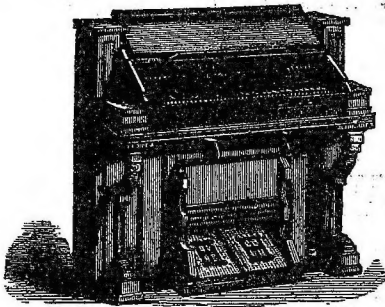
NEW ORGAN,
with Octave Coupler.



Price 30 Guineas.

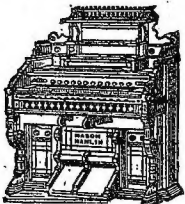
NEW COMBINATION
ORGAN,
with 13 Stops and
Sub-Bass, &c.
Price 35 Guineas.

Celebrated for variety of effects.



CATALOGUES POST FREE.

NEW DRAWING-ROOM
ORGAN,
in Black Case.



Price 100 Guineas.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL
ORGAN.
Very Powerful.



Price 50 Guineas.

NEW CHANCEL ORGAN,

with

Venetian Swell.

Price 38 Guineas.

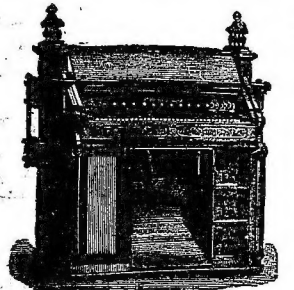
NEW PORTABLE
ORGAN.



Price 14 Guineas.

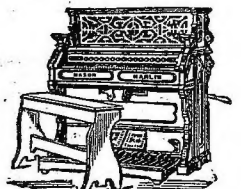
NEW TWO-MANUAL
ORGAN,
In Elegant Walnut
Case.

Price 130 Guineas:
Celebrated for Organ-like Tone

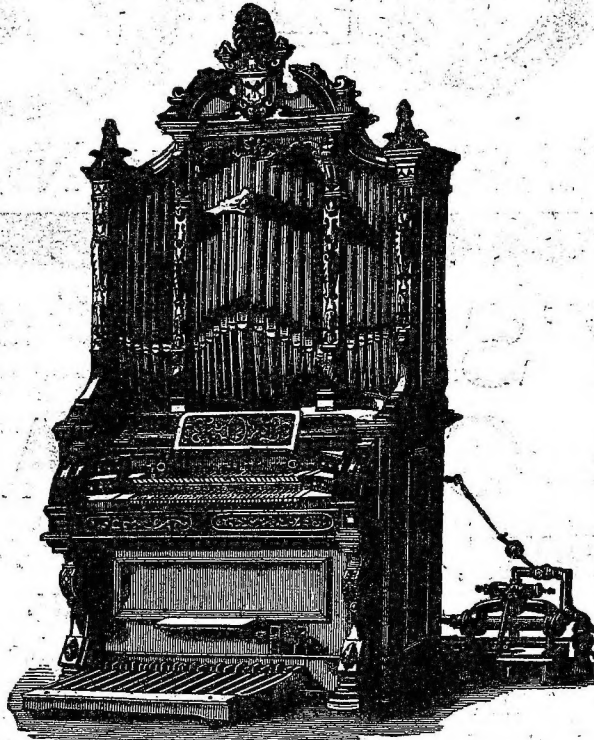


CATALOGUES POST
FREE.

NEW
PEDAL ORGAN,
with 17 Stops
(Full Compass).



Price 76 Guineas.



NEW PEDAL ORGAN,

With "PATENT WATER MOTOR."

Price 175 Guineas.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

METZLER & CO., 37, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, LONDON, W.

TO SUFFERERS ON CRUTCHES.
—Send for GILLINGHAM'S Illustrated Sheets
post free. Thousands of hopeless cripples may lay
aside their crutches at once. Highest Professional
Testimony.

PROSPECT HOUSE, CHARD.

THE WANT OF THE AGE.—A
pure, NATURAL, and refreshing dinner and lun-
cheon drink. This want is fully met by the fine
NATURAL production, "SPARKLING AVALON,"
prepared by Epernay Cellarers, and entirely free from
metallic properties or artificial gases. Full details free
from DEVON VINTAGE CO., Broadclyst, Devon.

CAUTION.
W. M. CHRISTY & SONS LIMITED.
MANCHESTER and FAIRFIELD MILLS.

Having recently found that Goods not of their
make are offered as theirs, they give notice
that every "ROYAL TURKISH TOWEL,"
"BATH BLANKET," and "TERRY PIECE" of
their ma-
ufacture
bears on
this Stamp
with the
the Towel
Those
are not
They also
give every
BUN-
Honeycomb,
and other
Fancy
Trade Mark,
as will be
found on
band attached.



notice that on
DLE of their
Huckaback,
Towels, their
here shown,
the label or

BRIGGS and CO'S



A Warm Iron Transfers the Pattern to any Fabric.
Three Books of Border Patterns sent post free on
receipt of seven stamps.
3, MARSDEN SQ., MANCHESTER



FAN PERAMBULATOR CANOPY,
10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 20s.

LUCKNOW TENT,
Grey Cloth Lined, 63s.; Striped, 77s.
50 Illustrations on application to
D. HATCHMAN, Wood Street,
E.C.

HAWKINS'S DRESS BASKETS

ARE SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR LADIES' TRAVELLING, on account of their being EXCEED-
INGLY LIGHT AND STRONG, and having SOLID LEATHER CORNERS. Being COPPER
RIVETTED, THEY LAST FOR YEARS. SENT UPON RECEIPT OF REMITTANCE, CARRIAGE PAID.
Prices . . . 27 in., £2 15s. 30 in., £3 33 in., £3 5s. 36 in., £3 10s.
HAWKINS'S DRESS BASKETS, being of the finest quality only, and sold at less than Stores' prices,
are only supplied for cash.

J. HAWKINS, 97, Regent Street, W. Repairs daily.

"ON SALE ALL THE YEAR ROUND."
SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN (Plymouth) devote their atten-
tion to the production of pure Wool Materials for Ladies' and
Gentlemen's wear, and warn the public to BEWARE of imitations of
their Royal Devonshire Serge, which is declared by the QUEEN to
have NO RIVAL EITHER IN APPEARANCE OR UTILITY.

AS SOLD BY SPEARMAN & SPEARMAN, Serge Factors, Plymouth.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE

New Colours and Mixtures for the Present Season. Prices, for
Ladies' wear, 1s. 6d., 1s. 11d., 2s. 3d., and 2s. 6d. per yard; for
Gentlemen's Suits and Boys' hard wear (new patterns), from 2s. 11d.
per yard, 54 in. in width. Any length cut. Carriage paid to
London, Dublin, Belfast, or Glasgow. Patterns post free. State
whether for Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear.

J. CARTER, 6A, New Cavendish Street, Great
Portland Street, London, W.

BREAKFAST IN BED.
CARTER'S PATENT REVOLVING BED TABLE,
adjustable to any height or inclination, for reading and
writing. Price from £2 5s.

Illustrated Price Lists post free.
J. CARTER, 6A, New Cavendish Street,
Great Portland Street, London, W.

INVALID FURNITURE.

Invalid adjustable Couches and Beds, from £5 10s.
Exercising Chairs, with Horse Action, from £5 5s.
Wicker Bath Chairs, £2 2s.; Carrying Chairs, £2 10s. 6d.;
Reclining Boards, £1 5s.; Trapped Commodes, £1 5s.;
Perambulators, £1 5s.; Leg Rests, £1 10s.; Back
Rests, 22s. 6d.; Merlin Chairs, £6 10s.; Bed Tables,
from 15s., &c. Illustrated Price Lists post free.

J. CARTER, 6A, New Cavendish Street, Great
Portland Street, London, W.

HOWARD'S
PATENT PARQUET FLOORINGS

AS BORDERS TO CARPETS,
Laid on any good Floor without disturbing same.
WOOD CHIMNEY PIECES.
25, 26, 27 BERNERS STREET, W.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT
OF MEAT

CAUTION.—In consequence
of numerous inferior and
low-priced substitutes
being in the market (some-
times accompanied by mis-
leading chemical analyses)
purchasers must insist on
being supplied with the
Company's Extract, which
for fine flavour and perfect
clearness is pronounced by
all competent authorities
to be the best.

** In use in most households throughout the kingdom.
N.B.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron
Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.
ASK for Liebig COMPANY'S Extract, and see that no
other is substituted for it.

THE AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES

ARE THE BEST TIMEKEEPERS IN THE WORLD.

HENRY W. BEDFORD,

67, REGENT STREET (next to St. James's Hall),
AGENT FOR THE COMPANY,

Has the Largest Stock in London of these Celebrated Watches, in Sterling
Silver Cases, from £2 10s., and in 18-carat Gold Cases, from £8 8s. to £35.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE CATALOGUE POST FREE.

A LUXURY FOR ALL READERS.

THE LITERARY MACHINE,

for holding a book or writing desk, lamp, meals, &c., any
position, over an easy chair, bed, or sofa, obviating the
fatigue and inconvenience of incessant stooping while
reading or writing. Invaluable to invalids and students.
Admirably adapted for India. A most useful Gift.

Prices from 21s.
Illustrated Price Lists post free.
J. CARTER, 6A, New Cavendish Street, Great
Portland Street, London, W.



FROM
6d. per foot

Laid on any good Floor without disturbing same.

WOOD CHIMNEY PIECES.
25, 26, 27 BERNERS STREET, W.

FROM
6d. per foot.

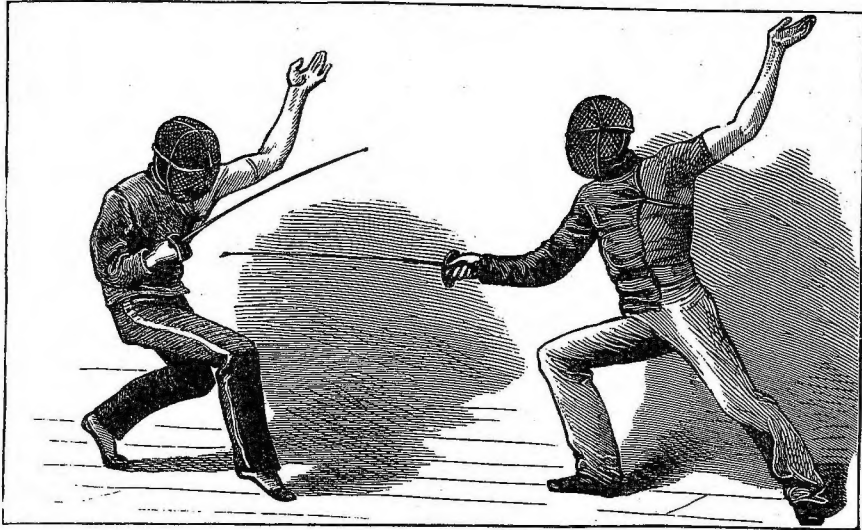
THE GRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

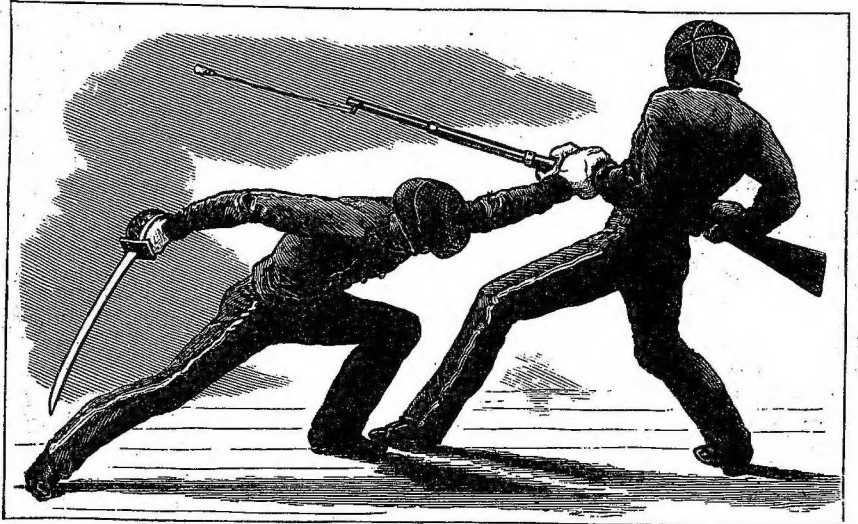
No. 553.—VOL. XXII.
Regd. at General Post Office as a Newspaper

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880

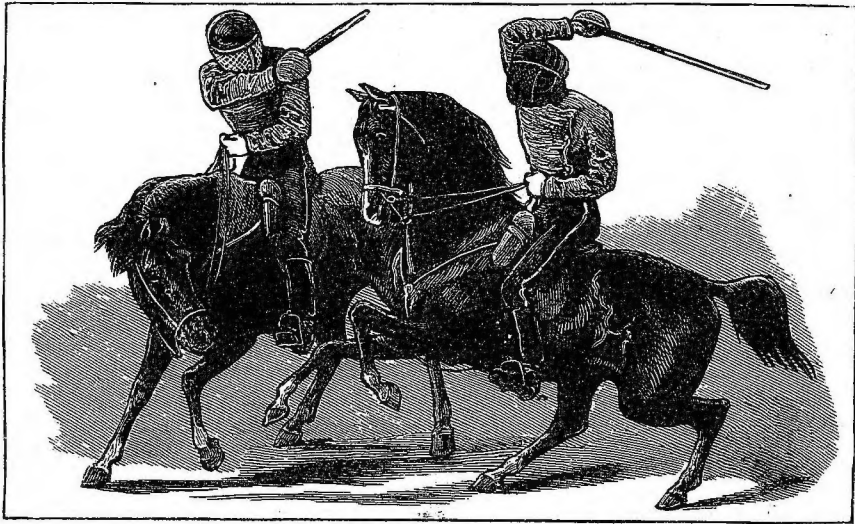
ENLARGED TO TWO SHEETS [PRICE SIXPENCE
Or by Post Sixpence Halfpenny]



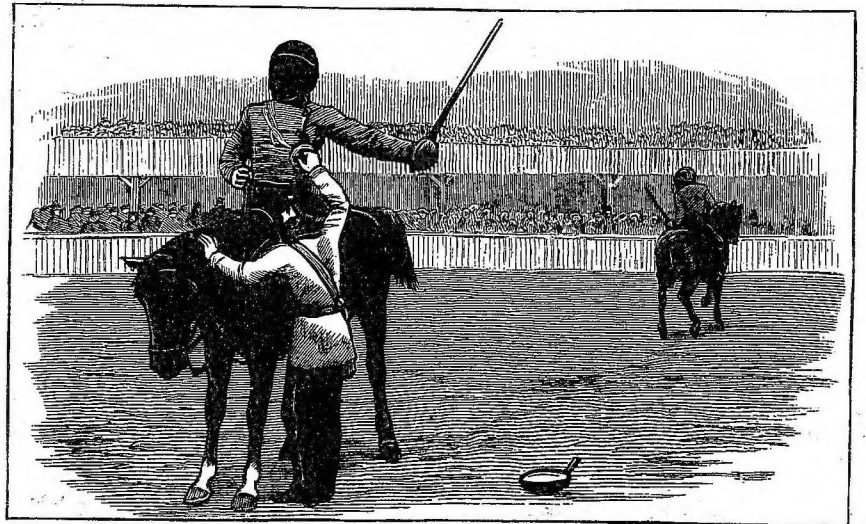
THE SCIENCE OF THE FOIL



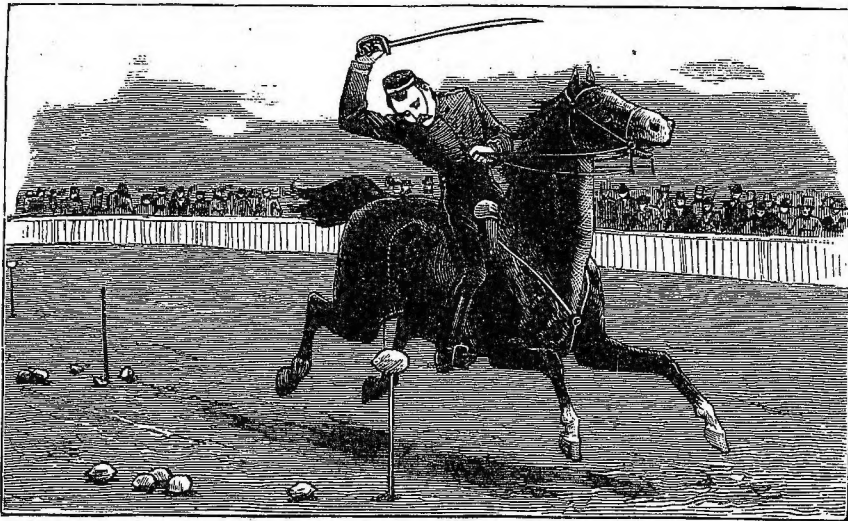
BAYONET V. SWORD



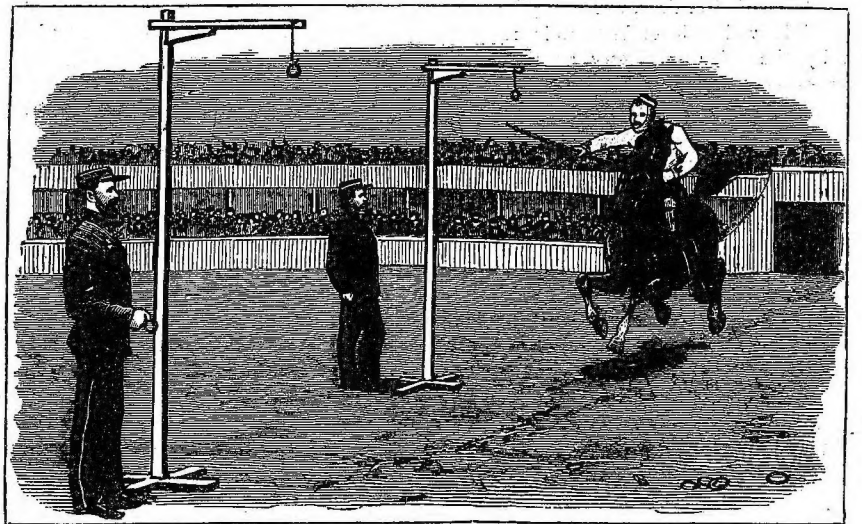
SWORD V. SWORD, MOUNTED



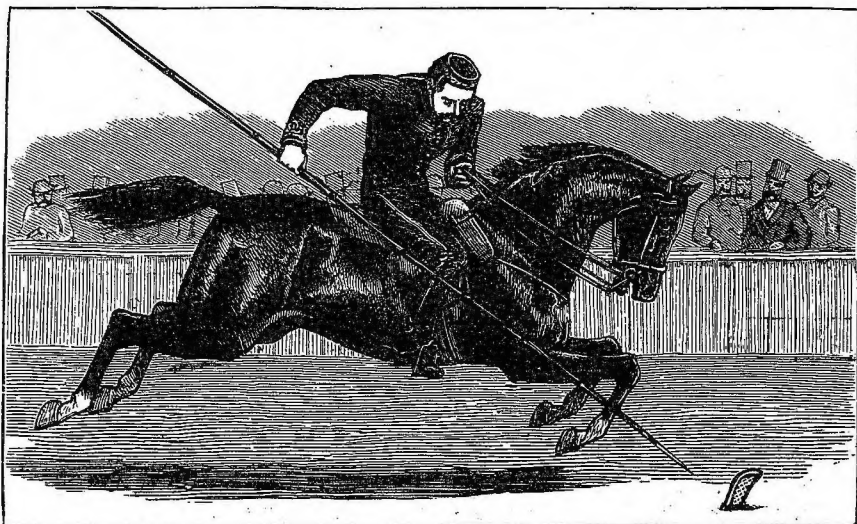
SPONGING OFF THE SCARS OF DISHONOUR



SLICING THE LEMONS



TILTING AT THE RING



TENT-PEGGING



ANNIHILATING THE TURKISH FORCES

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON

Topics of the Week

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE BRADLAUGH CASE.—There are Liberals who so ardently admire Mr. Gladstone that everything he does is sure to win their admiration. Some of his most sincere supporters have, however, been offended by the course he has adopted with respect to Mr. Bradlaugh. The House of Commons may or may not have been right in deciding that Mr. Bradlaugh could not make an affirmation; but, at any rate, the decision was the result of serious deliberation. To ask the House to reverse its judgment was, to say the least, to treat it with very little respect, and this is unquestionably the opinion of a good many Liberals who have not cared to give public expression to their sentiments. If there had been no other way out of the difficulty, Mr. Gladstone might have been excused for having recourse even to so desperate a remedy; but there is a solution of the problem to which no serious objection can be offered, and which suggested itself at once when the question was first raised. The true way of affording relief to Mr. Bradlaugh was to introduce a Bill granting once for all the right of affirmation to any one who might choose to claim it. It is possible that the measure would have been resisted by the Lords, but in that case the Government would not have been to blame, and in the end the Lords, as they have often done in past times, would have known how to submit to the pressure of enlightened opinion. The whole subject is one of so much importance that sensible men of all shades of opinion would have preferred to see it dealt with in the frankest possible spirit. A good many people are of opinion that an Atheist is unfit to take his place among the national representatives. They are apparently not aware that in holding this view they are opposed to all the best traditions of modern Europe, and that their spirit is precisely that of the tyrants whom they are accustomed to denounce for burning and beheading good Christians. A Bill formally laid before Parliament by the Government, and supported by the old and still valid arguments in favour of toleration would have done more than anything else to reveal to the country the real nature of the controversy, and to dissipate the prejudices against its final settlement.

IRISH LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—Most Bills which are submitted to the consideration of Parliament do not exercise any influence for good or for evil until they are transmuted into Acts. Mr. Forster's Land Bill, however, already, and whether it be passed or not, exercises a very powerful influence. The anti-rent agitation, which was carried on so vigorously last autumn, began to die away as soon as it was perceived that the Government (we mean the late Government), though active in the relief of distress, had no intention of meddling with the laws regulating the tenure of land. The new Chief Secretary for Ireland has changed all this. He has brought in a Bill which is in itself a small Bill, which is intended only to apply to certain districts, and for a restricted period of time, but which, on account of the novel principle which it embodies, is regarded, and not unjustly, by the Irish peasantry as the prelude to the extinction of landlordism throughout their island. That landlords and land-buyers also regard the measure as being of a thoroughly revolutionary character is proved both by the numerous letters which have appeared in the papers, and, still more practically, by the unsaleableness of Irish land at the present time. The principle of Mr. Forster's Bill is a very simple one. "Prove that you are poor and distressed, and you shall be excused from paying rent." But, some will say, this privilege is only to be granted temporarily. Mr. Forster must be greener even than the island over whose destinies he presides if he fancies that Irish peasants, having once tasted the delights of cultivating land without paying rent, will patiently, a year or two hence, submit to recommence that painful process. And why restrict this new doctrine to Irish tenant farmers? Why not make it a universal rule that proved poverty shall exonerate a man from his pecuniary obligations? The absurdity as well as the injustice of this proposed legislation is enhanced by the fact that the tenant-farmer, while relieved from the demands of the landlord, is still left under the thumb of the money-lender, who is usually a far more harsh and merciless person than the owner of the land.

TURKEY AND THE CONFERENCE.—For a time it seemed to be almost certain that the Porte would quietly accept any decision at which the Berlin Conference might arrive. There are reports, however, that it does not intend to submit without a struggle. The Sultan has apparently persuaded himself either that the Powers do not mean what they say, or that, if they are in earnest, resistance to their judgment will rather involve them in trouble than bring disaster upon himself. Should he adopt the familiar policy of evasion and delay, it is impossible not to see that the consequences may be most serious. Greece will, of course, receive the sanction of Europe to take possession of the territory marked out for her by the Conference. If she is resisted, some one of the Powers, or all of them together, will have to come to her aid; and already preparations are, it is said, being made for this contingency. Were the Hellenic difficulty alone in question, the matter would soon be ended; but there are elements of disturbance in every portion of

the Ottoman Empire. The Montenegrins are prevented by the Albanians from acquiring the frontiers granted to them by the Powers, and they openly declare that it is their intention on the first favourable opportunity to settle the dispute in their own way. Bulgaria and East Roumelia have never regarded their separation as final, and it is well known that in both countries there is a vigorous agitation for union. The Bulgarian Parliament even votes money in secret for the support of the movement, and Russian officers drill the male population as if a great war were imminent. It is not at all improbable that a conflict in connection with the Greek Question would suggest both to the Montenegrins and the Bulgarians that the time had come for the settlement of their particular grievances. The Eastern Question would thus be re-opened, and there is not a responsible statesman in Europe who would venture to predict the result.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—In this country there is a voluntary organisation for helping or hindering almost every object of human desire under the sun. Some of us, indeed, think that there is almost a superfluity of these societies, and that not a few of them might be suffered to lapse into nothingness without public detriment. These sentiments, however, will not be entertained regarding such an association as that for preventing cruelty to the lower animals, which Society has just, under Royal patronage, been holding its annual meeting. That fiendish kind of cruelty which derives actual pleasure from the infliction of pain and misery has fortunately become rare under the influence of centuries of Christian teaching, and may be safely left to popular reprobation. But there is a far commoner kind of cruelty to animals, which is mainly due to the carelessness and callousness which are bred of familiarity. It is the stranger to such scenes, and not the actor in them, who perceives the enormity of twisting bullocks' tails; of leaving fowls and ducks for hours in railway trucks, foodless and waterless; of boiling crabs and lobsters in water which is gradually heated; of mangling birds in shooting matches. Many a rough, brutal fellow, whose conscience is quite callous about such matters, is rendered more careful in the treatment of the domestic creatures with which he has to deal by the knowledge that there is a Society, with vigilant eyes and long arms, which will infallibly be down upon him if he transgresses the law. But the moral influence of the Society, exercised through its prizes for essays on kindness to animals, must also produce wholesome results. All children take an interest in animals, and if they are led distinctly to appreciate the fact that the lower creatures are, like themselves, susceptible of pain and pleasure, consideration for animals will grow with years. Perhaps it is owing to our sporting tastes that in no country are wild animals so wild (that is, so afraid of man) as in England. This is caused by that reprehensible mania for shooting or shying stones at every wild creature that runs or flies. In this matter the "unspeakable Turk" sets an example which Englishmen might profitably follow.

PARLIAMENT AND THE RADICALS.—The Radicals are extremely angry with the Conservatives for obstructing, as they say, the course of public business. If the charge were well founded, it would give some Radical members a good opportunity of reflecting whether, after all, they acted quite wisely in occasionally supporting those who were known as "Obstructives" in the last Parliament. But the accusation is in reality the mere expression of temporary pique and disappointment. There is no evidence that in resisting the entrance of Mr. Bradlaugh into the House of Commons the Conservatives have been actuated by other than the most honourable motives. They believe that as the law stands he has no right either to take the oath or to affirm; and their opinion must have been shared by the large number of Liberals who abstained from voting with the Liberal leaders. It can hardly be pretended that in elaborately discussing Mr. Forster's Irish Land Bill the Tories have been guilty of "obstruction." It is admitted by the Government itself that the principle of that measure is one of great importance; and the Conservatives would simply fail in their duty if they allowed it to pass without subjecting it to the most rigid examination. The same may be said of the Hares and Rabbits Bill, and of the proposal that people who object to vaccination should be allowed to evade the law on the payment of forty shillings. The cry of "obstruction" has been raised simply because the present Parliament has proved to be of a less compliant temper than the Radical party expected. They take their own opinions so seriously that if they form a theory as to the best way of dealing with a particular evil, they apparently cannot believe that the same view will not commend itself to every honest man. If they are to strengthen their hold over the English mind, or to maintain that which they already possess, they will have to cultivate a spirit more in accordance with the traditions of English tolerance.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.—The conflict between these two Empires, which together cover such a large portion of the earth's surface, may perhaps prove less formidable than might be expected from their vast geographical dimensions. War between England and France—even as long ago as the middle of the last century—meant war, not only in the narrow seas separating the two kingdoms, but war on the great lakes of North America, and on the plains of India. Nothing of this sort is likely to happen between Russia and

China. It is improbable that, at present at all events, any strong feelings of animosity are aroused in the two countries, though the Treaty of Livadia has evidently excited a strong sentiment of indignation among the official classes in China, and it is possible that the campaign may be confined to a struggle for obscure frontier posts. Nevertheless, for the peace of the world generally, it is of ill omen that Russia should have suffered defeat in the first clash of arms, for, as a European Power engaged with an Asiatic, she will be compelled to persevere for the sake of her *prestige*, and so the conflict may wax bigger and bigger. Then, if the naval forces of Russia should attempt to strike the Celestials in more vulnerable points than on a remote frontier, and should close their ports or force a passage up their rivers, commercial uneasiness may be aroused in other civilised countries, and various unforeseen complications may ensue. Judging from the outspoken memorial addressed to his Government by Chang-chi-tung, the Chinese believe that Russia has been completely exhausted by her war with Turkey. But his proposal to employ European mercenaries looks like a confession of weakness, and it would be well if the Chinese could be made to understand that they would in all probability be overmatched if Russia chose to put forth her full strength against them.

FRANCE AND THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.—There can be no doubt that the French Government is bitterly disappointed by the course which has been taken by the "non-authorised" congregations. All of them, except the Jesuits, were permitted to apply for a licence; but not one has taken advantage of the opportunity. It will be necessary, therefore, to expel every Religious Order in France; and already, amid scenes of intense excitement, the process of expulsion has begun. A considerable number of high officials have resigned rather than take part in these harsh proceedings; and the part of the population which has still some reverence for the Church does not hide its conviction that the Government is guilty of gross injustice. It is not absolutely certain that the decrees which are being so rigidly executed are even legal, for they are based on laws which, in the opinion of many eminent lawyers, are not now in force. Whether or not the decrees are lawful, however, events are proving that they were in the highest degree inexpedient. The Ministry has not scrupled to propose that the banished Communists should be permitted to return; and the probability is that, in doing this, it has acted wisely. But surely the members of religious bodies are, to say the least, quite as safe members of society as men who were banished because of the part they took in the most barbarous revolutionary movement of modern times. Possibly the Jesuits may have been in the habit of teaching doctrines hostile to the Republic; but there could have been no difficulty in bringing them to order by means of a more rigid system of inspection. As for the other Orders, it was not even pretended that they did, or desired to do, the slightest injury to the State. The truth is that the Government issued the decrees, not because it was convinced of their necessity, but because it fancied that it could not afford to offend the Radicals. It apparently forgot that even the power of the Radicals may not be greater than that of the Church. Every priest in France resents, and justly resents, the spirit in which his class is treated; and the priests, however closely they may be watched, will find means of avenging their wrongs.

LOCAL OPTION AND SUNDAY CLOSING.—The political proclivities displayed by the bulk of the publicans during the late General Election causes them to receive scant sympathy from the Liberal party, as is proved by the favour accorded in the House of Commons to the respective proposals of Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Pease. A man need not be a teetotaler because he approves of Local Option. Our own motive for advocating the appointment of Licensing Boards, chosen, like the School Boards, by popular suffrage, is that the magistrates generally have as licensers failed to show due attention to the genuine wants of the public. They belong to the class with which brewers and distillers consort, and they do not practically feel some of the annoyances caused by taverns. Which is most fitted to appreciate the discomforts caused by a disorderly public-house, the magistrate who lives two or three miles off in a mansion secluded in pleasure-gardens, or the clerk who lives next door, in full sight and hearing of the oaths and quarrels which emanate from these alcoholic portals? Our complaints against the magistrates are these. They license far too many houses. In the suburb where we write these lines half the public-houses might be closed without inconvenience to the inhabitants. They continue to license houses which are notoriously nuisances, though their keepers manage to steer clear of absolute breaches of the law. Lastly—and this is most important of all—they might impose such conditions on persons seeking a license as would obviate the necessity of coffee-taverns. Among these conditions should be a plentiful supply of non-alcoholic beverages, and the provision of ample sitting accommodation. Of course the average publican does not like this sort of reform. He prefers a customer who swallows a glass of gin standing, and then makes way for a fresh applicant, rather than a man who sits for an hour reading the paper over a cup of coffee which it has taken some trouble to prepare. But the licensed victualler must be taught that it is just this sort of accommodation which needs encouragement, while the bar-tipping is

the most pernicious feature of his trade. If these improvements were rigorously insisted on there would be less need for increased Sunday restrictions, which, we are fain to confess, will bear very hardly on multitudes of innocent people upon their only day of leisure, and will cause more inconvenience in a beer-drinking country, like England, than in Scotland and Ireland, where spirits form the bulk of the national tippie. As the people of Wales, however, seem almost unanimously in favour of Sunday closing, the people of England will probably, though with some modifications, before long follow their example.

NOTICE.—This week THE GRAPHIC consists of TWO WHOLE SHEETS, one of which is devoted to ILLUSTRATIONS relating to the HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, with descriptive letterpress—the portion relating to PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE being written by MR. H. W. LUCY, and that dealing with the ARCHITECTURE and ARCHAEOLOGY of the buildings by MR. H. W. BREWER.—For binding, the Parliamentary Sheet must be placed as directed by the pagination.—The continuation of "LORD BRACKENBURY" is unavoidably postponed.—Next week will be issued an EXTRA SUPPLEMENT, entitled "OLIVIA AND DICK PRIMROSE," from the painting by MARCUS STONE, A.R.A., exhibited in the Royal Academy, which will form the FRONTISPIECE to VOL. XXI.



LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING. EVERY EVENING (excepting Saturday), at 7.45, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (29th time), terminating with the Trial Scene. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Concluding with IOLANDE. Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Irving.

SATURDAY EVENINGS, July 3, 10, 17, and 24, at 8, THE BELLS (Mathias, Mr. Irving), and IOLANDE. Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE every Saturday morning at 2. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open 10 to 5.

THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING for 1880 will be held on the ALL ENGLAND CROQUET AND LAWN TENNIS CLUB GROUND at Wimbledon on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, July 5, 6, 7, and 8. The remaining matches will be played on Monday, July 12, and following days.

N.B. No spikes longer or larger than running-spikes may be used. Play will begin each day at 4 p.m. Admission each day, 1s.; Tickets admitting to the whole Tournament, 5s.; Family Tickets admitting 5 persons, 15s.; Reserved and Numbered Seats on Grand Stands, 1s. each day of first week; 1s. 6d. each day of second week; 7s. 6d. for the whole Tournament, to be had of the Hon. Sec.

A programme with full particulars will be sent only on receipt of 1d. stamp.

JULIAN MARSHALL, Hon. Sec. A.E.C. and L.T.C. 13, Belsize Avenue, N.W.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES. Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the World. Special Engagement of all the Star Artists Every Evening at 8. Miss Nelly Power, Nelly Jennings, Lizzie Simms; Troubadour Quartette; G. H. Macdormott, Arthur Roberts, James Fawn, Victor Liston, Fred Law, Canfield and Booker. Concluding with a Comic Sketch.

CANTERBURY.—GREAT SUCCESS of M. Dewinne's New Grand Ballet, NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. Music by M.E. Frewin. Premiere Danseuses: Mdlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mdlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi; M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. Every Evening at 10. Brilliant Scenic Effects, Magnificent Transformation, Gorgeous Dresses, Pretty Music, and the Best of Dancers. "It is not easy to convey to the reader a word of an idea of the beauty of the Ballet. . . It is worthy to rank with anything of the kind that has preceded it."—*THE CANTERBURY.*

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS. Messrs. Moore and Burgess have the honour to announce to their patrons and friends that, taking advantage of the annual Summer vacation of the far-famed SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, of New York, they have, at an enormous expense, secured the services of those great American Artists,

MR. GEORGE THATCHER, MR. E. M. HALL, MR. JOHNSON, and MR. H. POWERS, all of whom will make their first appearance in this Country ON MONDAY, JULY 5, in conjunction with a NEW AND MAGNIFICENT COMPANY.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30; and for the Evening ditto at Seven.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain. VERY CATCHING, by F. C. Burnand; music by J. L. Molloy; After which OUR ASCOT PARTY, by Mr. Corney Grain. Concluding with a New Second Piece, A FLYING VISIT, by Arthur Law, Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 8. Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at 3. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s. and 5s.

SAVOY HOUSE.—GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS by the GREAT MASTERS. Also Specimens of Reproductions in Chromo-lithography and Colour Printing, from the Paintings of the English, French, German, and Continental Schools. Catalogues post-free on application to the Manager, at the Gallery, Savoy House, 115 and 116, Strand, London, W.C.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY, A CHEAP FIRST-CLASS TRAIN from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Ticket, 2s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every Week-day at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; and on Sundays from Victoria 10.45 a.m.; and from Brighton 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY. Fast Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.30 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.00 noon.

Day Return Fare—1st Class, Half-a-guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavillion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any train the same day only.

EVERY WEDNESDAY.—Cheap Day Return Tickets to Brighton, including admission to the Aquarium, are issued from Victoria, London Bridge, and nearly all Stations.

FAMILY and TOURIST TICKETS are now issued, available for one month, from London Bridge, Victoria, &c., to Portsmouth (for Southsea, Ryde, Cowes, Newport, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor (for Bonchurch and Freshwater), and Hayling Island.

PARIS.—THE SHORT AND CHEAP ROUTE. VIA NEUCHÂTEAU, DIEPPE, AND ROUEN. Express Service every Week-night, 1, 2, and 3 Class. From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares, single, 33s., 24s., 17s.; Return, 55s., 39s., 30s. Powerful Paddle Steamers with excellent cabins, &c. Trains run alongside Steamers at Neuchâteau and Dieppe.

SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c. Passengers are now booked through from London, to Italy, Switzerland, and the South of France, by this route.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West End General Office, 28, Regent Circus, Piccadilly; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.

GLASGOW AND HIGHLANDS.—Royal Route Crinan and Caledonian Canals. Steamer *Celtica* or *Iona* daily, 7 a.m., for OBAN, Staffa, Iona, West Highlands. Guide Book, 2d.; Illustrated, 6d.; Maps, Bills, Fares, free by post.—DAVID MACBRAYNE, No. 119, Hope Street, Glasgow.

MIDLAND RAILWAY. TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1880. FIRST and THIRD CLASS TOURIST TICKETS, available, with some exceptions, until 31st December, 1880, will be issued until 31st October, 1880. For particulars, see Time Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company. JOHN NOBLE, Derby, April, 1880. General Manager.

"THE GRAPHIC" GALLERY OF BEAUTY.

Will Close THIS DAY, Saturday, July 3.

FEMALE TYPES OF BEAUTY,

printed expressly for the Proprietors of "THE GRAPHIC" by the following Artists among others:—
P. H. CALDERON, R.A.
FRANK DICKSEE.
SIR F. LEIGHTON, P.R.A.
A. HOPKINS.
C. D. LESLIE, R.A.
E. LONG, A.R.A.
PHIL MORRIS, A.R.A.
MARCUS STONE, A.R.A.
G. STOREY, A.R.A.
C. E. PERUGINI.
ALMA TADEMA, R.A.
J. J. TISSOT.
AND
"CHERRY RIPE," by J. S. MILLAIS, R.A.
A Collection of Black and White Drawings by the following Artists are also on view:—
H. HERKOMER, A.R.A.
LUKE FILDES, A.R.A.
FRANK HOLL, A.R.A.
W. SMALL.
MISS ELIZABETH THOMPSON.
The Exhibition also includes Water-Colour Drawings by:
CHARLES GREEN.
R. CALDECOTT.
W. SMALL.
GEORGE H. THOMAS.
CHARLES GREEN.
J. CHARLTON.
E. J. GREGORY.
H. WOODS.
S. E. WALLER.
E. K. JOHNSON.
SEYMOUR LUCAS.
W. L. THOMAS.

ADMISSION: ONE SHILLING.

14, GRAFTON STREET, One Door from 164, NEW BOND STREET.

NOTE.—As the proceeds will be given to a charitable fund for the benefit of Artists, no free invitations are issued.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION for RHINELAND, WEST-PHALLIA, and neighbouring districts, in connection with a Universal German Art Exhibition at Düsseldorf, 1880, open from the 5th May to the end of September, 1880. This Exhibition, the largest that has ever been held in the German Empire, offers, in connection with the magnificent pleasure grounds of the Zoological Gardens, every attraction to the visitor. A very important Exhibition of Art Industrial Antiquities is to be found in a prominent Annex. Admission, from 8 to 10 a.m., 2 marks; from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., 1 mark. Every afternoon at 3 o'clock a large concert is held. In the evening the gardens are lighted by the electric light. Numerous elegantly-arranged restaurants, old-fashioned German wine and beer rooms, Vienna café, conditore, &c. In the centre of the main building is a reading-room with nearly 200 home and foreign newspapers, electric railway and lift to the tower view, &c. In the immediate neighbourhood are the stations of the Köln-Minden and Bergisch-Markisch Railways. The connection with the town is made by trainways, omnibuses, and a single track of the Bergisch-Markisch Railway. Post and telegraph offices. Gratis information concerning apartments to be obtained from the office, Bazarstrasse No. 5, Düsseldorf.

DORIS GREAT WORKS, "ECCE HOMO" ("Christ of Divine dignity,"—*The Times*) and "THE ASCENSION," with "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," and all his other great pictures at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily 10 to 6. 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN from nine till dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

NOW READY.



OF HER MAJESTY

THE QUEEN.

Written by Mrs. OLIPHANT, AND ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER FORTY ENGRAVINGS OF PORTRAITS AND INCIDENTS IN HER MAJESTY'S LIFE;

Accompanied also by a LARGE PRESENTATION PLATE, Measuring 33 inches by 25 inches,

PRINTED IN COLOURS, REPRESENTING A PORTRAIT GROUP

OF

THE ROYAL FAMILY, FORMING THE GRAPHIC SUMMER NUMBER.

The character of Mrs. Oliphant's writings is too well known to need comment here—it is sufficient to say that this Biography of the Queen is full of interest from beginning to end, and aided by the numerous illustrations, it cannot fail to command the attention of many thousands of Her Majesty's loyal subjects.

PRICE ONE SHILLING. Postage, 3d. extra.

OFFICE: 190, STRAND, LONDON.



THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT

THE tournament held during last week at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, though not so gorgeous and imposing as those in which our knightly ancestors took part, was a sufficiently interesting and useful performance; and the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, for whose benefit it was given, will probably receive a handsome addition to its funds. The competitions, which extended over six days, included more than fifty "sets," and the total number of entries was 772, of whom 112 were officers, and the remainder non-commissioned officers. Regulars, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers were alike admitted to the fray, and a great number of regiments located in different parts of the country sent special representatives. All the contests were conducted with pluck, spirit, and determination, and some splendid examples of skilful riding and fighting were witnessed. "Annihilating the Turks" was a severe test of the good training and exceptional steadiness of troopers and chargers. Entering the arena at a hand gallop, the swordsmen had first to cut off a dummy head set upon a post; within a few yards he had to take off, on the point of his sword, a ring hung from another post; then to cut off another head from a post on the right; and, leaping a furze-topped hurdle, to carry off another ring and slash off two more heads. One very singular fact has been noticed by a contemporary—viz., that the tilting and tent pegging was mainly confined to those portions of the service which do not use the lance in their ordinary drill. On Saturday the final ties were worked off, and the entire display concluded with a "Tug of War," which was stubbornly contested. The proceedings of each day were enlivened by music by the bands of the Royal Engineers and the Royal Horse Guards.

AT THE PARIS SALON

THE Salon, the annual Exhibition of Fine Arts, which in Paris answers to our own Royal Academy Exhibition, differs from the latter inasmuch as it is under State control, and is managed by the Ministry of Fine Arts, and not, as in London, by a private body. In consequence, much more liberality is shown in all the arrangements, a far greater number of exhibits are admitted (this year there were

7,228), the Exhibition is thrown open free to the public on Sundays, while in mid-season the pictures are re-arranged in order to give the various artists a chance of their works being seen in a different, and, in many cases, a more favourable, light. Moreover, there are numerous prizes and medals, while every year the Government purchases a certain number of pictures for the State Exhibitions. These are placed in the Luxembourg collection of modern artists, and after a certain number of years, according to the mature judgment of their worth, are either transferred to the permanent collection of the Louvre or to the various subsidiary collections in the provinces. Owing also to the general artistic taste of the Parisians, the Salon is more popularly frequented than our Royal Academy Exhibition. Even the humbler classes in Paris seem to have an ingrained sense of the beautiful, due, perhaps, to the facilities which are everywhere afforded for the cultivation of an artistic taste, even amongst the poorest citizens, by the free opening of all Exhibitions on Sunday, as well as by the gratuitous Art schools, to which many of the best artists in France owe their training. France has in truth suffered many things at the hands of her various rulers, but they have at least one and all for the past century invariably done their utmost to cultivate and develop those artistic faculties which are displayed in every branch of French Art workmanship. Thus, as we have said, the attendance at the Salon is certainly more varied than with us, and particularly on free days, when the visitors are chiefly drawn from the humbler classes, who are nevertheless most orderly and well-behaved, and betray a knowledge of Art and artists which would greatly astonish the ordinary frequenters of English Exhibitions. In our illustrations, however, the scenes are mainly taken on Varnishing Day, which is as fashionable in Paris as in England.

No. 1 represents the Englishman abroad, vainly trying to understand the directions of the Gardien de la Paix, who is pointing out to him the rooms he has asked to see. Regarding the second the group is composed of Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt (who exhibits this year a picture of a young girl summoned by Death, said by wicked critics to represent herself listening to the persuasive arguments of M. Coquelin to return to the Théâtre Français) and a few friends, amongst whom is M. Alfred Stevens, who is said to be her master in painting. The third sketch is self-explanatory. In the group of the fourth sketch is depicted M. Emile de Girardin, the Editor of *La France*, and Madame Adolphe Adam, who has recently started the *Nouvelle Revue*, and whose salon is a rendezvous for Republican literary and political celebrities. The non-exhibitor in No. 5 is M. Meissonnier, who never sends to the Salon. Nos. 6 and 7 explain themselves, but the "Painter of the Graces" in No. 8 is M. Carolus Duran, the celebrated ladies' portrait painter, who is invariably surrounded on Varnishing Day. No. 9 shows a sketch on Sunday, when a soldier and his *payse* (betrotthed) and a colleague are acutely criticising some military subject. No. 10 shows the military painters, MM. Alphonse de Neuville and Edouarde Detaille; while the last sketch shows M. Gambetta, the President of the Chamber of Deputies gazing at M. Grévy's likeness, by Bonnat, in the Salle d'Honneur. Is he wondering how long will elapse before his own portrait may hang there? *Qui sait?*

OPENING OF THE NEW ALBERT DOCK

THE new extension of the Victoria Dock, which has been named the Royal Albert Dock, was opened on the 24th ult. by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. This new Dock will shortly be connected with the Victoria Dock, and when united the whole will form a series of basins 2½ miles long, with a water area of 175 acres. The works were begun in November, 1875, and have cost about a million and a quarter, having been undertaken by the London and St. Katherine's Dock Company, the owners of the Victoria Dock. Apart from the increased accommodation which it affords, the usefulness of the new Dock is amply demonstrated by the fact that it saves large ships four miles of navigation, and thus avoids the dangerous rounding of several points on the river, where numerous memorable collisions have already taken place. At present the deep-water entrance is situated just below the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, and accordingly will afford greater facilities for the shipment of troops and Government stores when required. The opening day was made the occasion of great festivity and display, and no less than thirteen steamers were provided for the accommodation of the guests, the *Victoria* being set apart for the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Off Woolwich the Royal party were transferred to the Trinity steam yacht *Vestal*, and steamed into the new dock amid salutes from the 3rd Essex Artillery and the London (City) Artillery and the cheers of the people on shore; the weather which, up to that time, had been unfavourable, clearing up for that particular moment. When moored to the quay, the *Vestal* was boarded by the directors and officers of the Dock Company, who presented an address of welcome to the Duke, to which he replied in a few appropriate words. After a prayer from the Bishop of St. Alban's, the Duke declared the Dock open, under the title of the Royal Albert Dock, an announcement hailed by another salvo of artillery, and then the whole company went on shore, where luncheon was served to some 4,000 visitors in a monster shed.

HOMEWARD BOUND—ON BOARD AN INDIAN TROOP SHIP

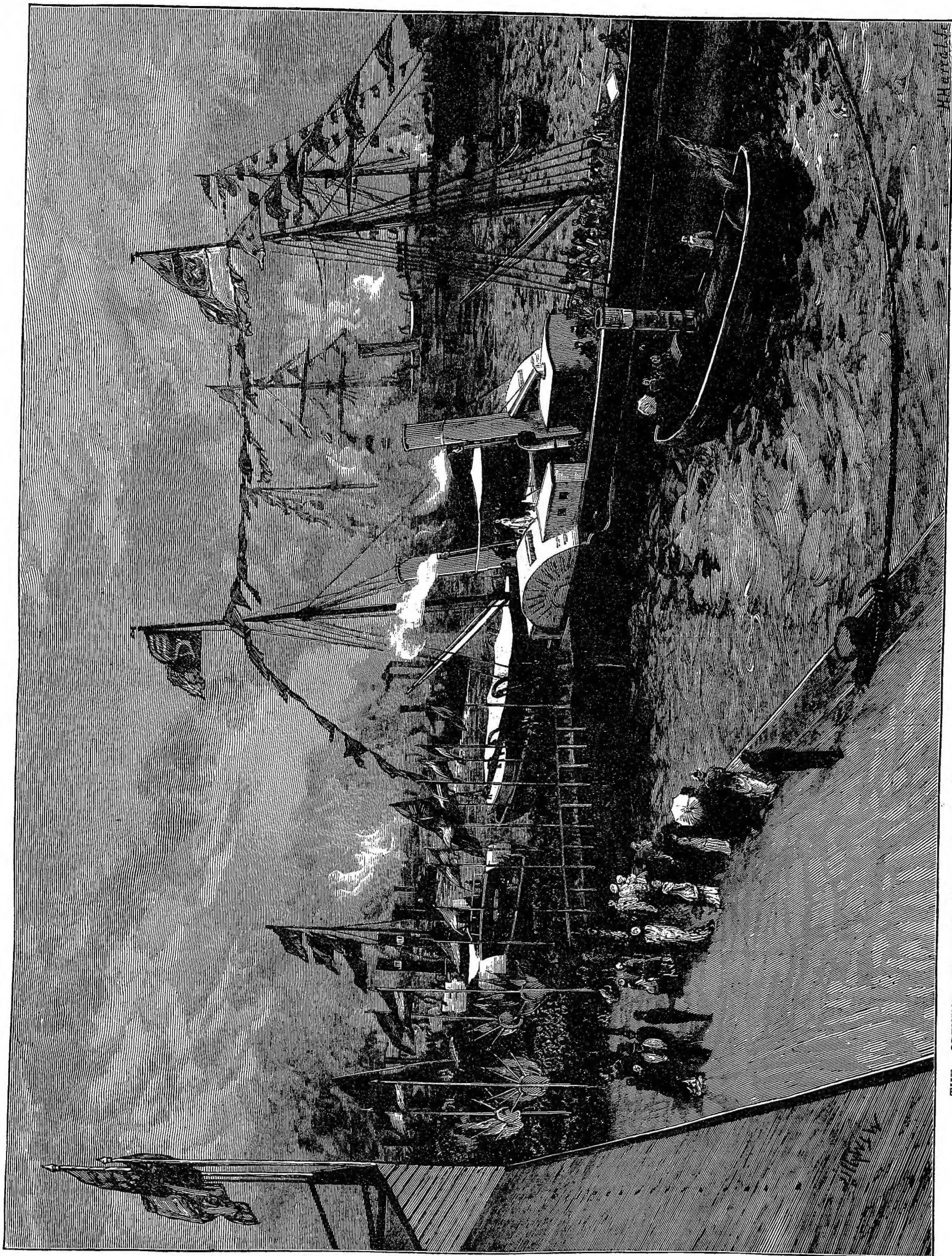
MOST persons who have visited our naval seaports have had their attention attracted by certain steam-vessels of immense size and carrying capacity, painted of a yellowish cream-colour as a partial safeguard against tropical heats. These are the Indian troopships which are employed in carrying soldiers and their families to and from our Indian Empire. There is a considerable difference in the quality and appearance of the passengers on the outward and homeward passages respectively. Going out (the few wives excepted who are allowed to accompany their husbands), the passengers are mostly strong and healthy young soldiers. Coming home, there are usually a number of children who have come into existence since the regiment sailed for the East, and also a large number of invalids, victims for the most part to the enervating climate of the tropics, and drafted from various sources. Great improvements have been effected of late years in the condition of our white soldiers in India, but the percentage of sickness and mortality will always remain considerable, so long as they have to live in the lowlands during the hot weather and the rains. The perpetual heat and the difficulty of finding suitable occupation for the hours of daylight often render the situation almost insupportable to persons bred in cold countries, accustomed from childhood to active open-air work. Too often relief is sought in the vile alcoholic compounds sold by the natives, an indulgence sure to be followed by liver derangement. Unlike the civilian, unlike even his own officers, many of whom are employed on civilian duty, the British private soldier in India has usually but one important function to perform, that is, to fight in case of need. For this purpose, in these days of railways and telegraphs, he may as well be on the hills as on the plains, and the more he is kept on the hills the better it is for his health, and the better for the exchequer at whose cost he is maintained.

Our engraving is from a sketch by Mr. S. Baden Powell, and is intended to give an idea of the state of things on a ship filled with invalid officers, officers' wives, and widows, amounting sometimes to thirty or forty, and their children—the miserable time the invalids have of it with these children noising around them—and the amusement those in health derive from the gambols of the youngsters.



1. Foreigners: "I wonder what he means by 'Au fond, à gauche!'"—2. Varnishing Day: Sarah's Group.—3. At the "Buffet:" a thing they understand better!—4. Varnishing Day: "La France" and "La Nouvelle Revue."—5. Varnishing Day: A "Non-exhibitor."—6. Varnishing Day: "A Nice Wee Bit, very well framed indeed!"—7. Varnishing Day: Rather Conceited.—8. Varnishing Day: The Advantage of being celebrated as *the* Painter of Graces.—9. Sunday Visitors: The Soldier and his Sweetheart.—10. Military Painters.—11. Two Presidents.

VISITORS AT THE PARIS SALON



THE OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL ALBERT DOCK AT WOOLWICH BY THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY

AND
FREEING THE BRIDGES

See page 12.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S ARREST

ALTHOUGH *The Times* announces that the Conservative party "is disposed to settle by legislation the question of affirmation by members of Parliament," these lines will be in print before the Thursday evening debate on Mr. Gladstone's motion will have commenced, and we write, of course, in complete ignorance of its possible issue. As, however, the Opposition seem to have prepared themselves for a most determined resistance to Mr. Gladstone's proposal, we may expect the debate to be at least as animated as those on the same subject which have preceded it. To our minds, if there be anything more astonishing than the blindness with which the religious party have insisted upon advertising Mr. Bradlaugh's views, it is the obliquity of moral vision which sees greater sin in avowed Atheism than in Atheism *plus* hypocrisy, and which has led some honourable members to declare unblushingly that Mr. Bradlaugh's entrance into Parliament would not have been resisted had he stooped to *act* a lie, instead of honestly telling the truth. The incident represented in our engraving is one which will doubtless be regarded by posterity much as any other exciting event is looked upon, opinions differing with the standpoint which the beholder takes up. What one party stigmatises as Mr. Bradlaugh's audacity another will laud as his bravery, what one claims as moderation and calmness another will attribute to cunning and crafty calculation, and so on. There is no need to repeat the story at length. Mr. Bradlaugh went into the House and insisted on his right to take the Oath, and when the Speaker informed him of the resolution come to by the House at its previous sitting he claimed to be heard in his own cause. This favour was accorded, and at the Bar he made an eloquent speech, fervid and indignant, but at the same time perfectly respectful. He then obeyed the Speaker's order to withdraw while the House reconsidered, or rather jangled over, the question of his admission, it being ultimately determined that nothing new had been urged by him, and that therefore the decision already arrived at must be adhered to. When Mr. Bradlaugh again came into the House, he strode in a determined manner up to the table, and firmly and repeatedly refused to withdraw when ordered by the Speaker to do so. The Speaker then asked the House for a mandate to enforce the authority of the chair. This was pushed to a division, the numbers being 326 against eight, and then it was that Captain Gosset, the Sergeant-at-Arms, in obedience to the Speaker's command, advanced across the floor of the House to remove Mr. Bradlaugh, a thing more easily talked about than done, judging from the relative physique of the two men. Mr. Bradlaugh, however, offered no resistance; he walked with the Sergeant as far as the Bar, but immediately faced about and returned to the table, and this performance was thrice repeated, amid much noise and gesticulation by the excited legislators; the Speaker rising from his chair to endeavour to restore order. Above the din the strong voice of Mr. Bradlaugh was heard shouting, "I do not deny your right to imprison me; but I dispute your right to deny me the Oath." This said, he yielded to the persuasion of Captain Gosset so far as to leave the middle of the floor for a spot just inside the Bar, and quietness being in a measure restored, a debate ensued on the question whether he should be sent to prison for resisting the authority of the Speaker. This was ultimately agreed to on a division by 342 to seven, and then Mr. Bradlaugh, without further resistance, allowed himself to be marched off to Captain Gosset's comfortable rooms in the Clock Tower.

NOTE.—We accidentally omitted to state among our acknowledgements in the Summer Number that the medallion portrait of the Queen, printed in colours on the cover of the Summer Number of *THE GRAPHIC*, is from a medal bearing a portrait of Her Majesty by Mr. J. S. Wyon, from sittings given by Her Majesty, and kindly lent to us by Messrs. J. S. and A. B. Wyon, Medallists and Chief Engravers of Her Majesty's seals, 287, Regent Street, and 2, Langham Chambers, Portland Place, W.



THE COBDEN CLUB held its annual meeting on Saturday under the presidency of Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., who stated that though no very great progress in carrying out Cobdenic principles had been made during the past two years, there was a better prospect now than that a great change had been made in the political world, and of the fourteen Cabinet Ministers now in office twelve were members of the Club. The members of the Committee were re-elected, and Mr. J. W. Probyn was chosen Hon. Treasurer in the room of the late Mr. Richard Baxter, to whose memory the Chairman paid a high tribute. The Club dinner will be held next Saturday, and M. Chalmel-Lacour, the new French Ambassador, is expected to be one of the guests.

REPORTING IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—In connection with the views of the Houses of Parliament, which appear in our Supplement this week, it is interesting to note that the first report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the question of reporting in the House of Lords has just been printed. In it they recommend the adoption of several experimental alterations, temporarily and inexpensively effected; after trial of which, during the present Session, they hope to be better able to make a final report on the subject.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S treatment in the House of Commons appears to have aroused much indignation throughout the country, even in the minds of many who can never be suspected of having any sympathy with his anti-theological opinions. The matter has become almost the one topic of conversation; the newspapers are full of it, and hundreds of meetings have already been held at which the name of the apostle of Free thought and Republicanism has been cheered to the echo. Writing these lines before the debate of Thursday had commenced, it is impossible for us to say whether the matter has been satisfactorily concluded, or the consideration of it again adjourned. It is sad to think how easily Mr. Bradlaugh might have been disposed of at the first, and how difficult and dangerous the question has now become to the great hindrance of public business of far greater importance.

MR. O'DONNELL, M.P., has written a long letter fiercely attacking Mr. Parnell and other Home Rulers for their support of Mr. Bradlaugh, whom he describes as a "revolting atheist." He complains strongly of the action of Messrs. Parnell, O'Kelly, O'Connor Power, Finigan, and Dr. Commins, in entering Captain Gosset's room and tendering Mr. Bradlaugh their sympathy; asks whether "patriot Cork—ay, rebel Cork" approves its member "sympathising with the bravado and solacing the merited imprisonment of the foul-mouthed insulter of Christ?" and adds, "To the winds with every tie of comradeship if this thing is to continue. I have entered the service of the stainless Ireland of our fathers. In the schools of Catholic Galway, beneath the pulpits of its prelate and its priests, I have learned principles and acquired convictions which will never be repudiated by the people of Dungarvan or amid the mountains of Donegal."

THE "PERSONAL LIBERTY CLUB" held its first meeting last week at Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, under the presidency of Mr. W. C. Coupland, when a discussion took place on a paper by Mr. Auberon Herbert on the objects of the club. These appear to be the bringing together of men and women who accept liberty, free action, as the true principal of political and social life; to call public attention to prominent examples of Government protection and restraint; and to discuss with all interested in the matter the question whether the evils inherent in Government management are not greater than the advantages which are expected to flow from it.

THE HULL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS, whose resignation we reported last week, have all rejoined their Brigade on the advice of Colonel Humphrey, whose resignation has been declined by the War Office; the Minister of War having declared the charges against him to be "unfounded and frivolous."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On Monday Lord Aberdare presided at the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Princess of Wales distributed the prizes awarded to the pupil teachers and scholars of metropolitan schools who had succeeded in writing the best essays on the subject. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by her two children, Prince George and Prince Victor, and by the Prince of Wales, who responded on her behalf for the vote of thanks which was accorded to her by acclamation. The number of essayists was 10,000, of whom 650 took prizes. The Society's report stated that during the past year the number of convictions for cruelty to animals was 3,725, an increase of about 200 on the previous year.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM held its annual Commemoration Service on St. John Baptist's Day (June 24), by the Queen's permission, in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, the sermon being preached by the Rev. John Oakley, Vicar of St. Saviour's Hoxton. The General Assembly of Knights, Members, and Honorary Associates subsequently took place at the Chapter Room, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, when an interesting report was made on the philanthropic work of the Order during the past year, and the progress of the St. John Ambulance Association, the well-known movement established some four years ago for the formation of classes to teach "first aid to the injured."

THE "ATALANTA" INQUIRY COMMITTEE has, it is said, resolved to publish the whole of the evidence that is now being taken in private respecting the movements of the vessel from the day of her launch up to the time when she left England on her last voyage. The issue of this report will be followed by a public inquiry, which is expected to extend over several weeks.

DISASTERS AT SEA.—The Cunard steamer *Scythia*, which has arrived at Liverpool, brings details of a terrible collision between the steamer *Queen*, from London to New York, and the *Anchoria*, bound for Glasgow, in a dense fog in mid-Atlantic. Each vessel had about 200 persons on board, and the *Anchoria* was only saved by her watertight bulkheads. Immediately after the collision the *Anchoria's* boats were lowered, and a rush was made by some men, whom the captain threatened to shoot if they got in before the female passengers. The *Anchoria's* passengers were all safely transferred to the *Queen*, on board of which a thanksgiving service was held.—The barque *Grid*, from Richmond, United States, which reached Falmouth on Monday, reports that on June 5, during a fog, she struck an iceberg, which carried away her foremast and did other damage.



It is perhaps rather possible than probable that before *The Graphic* is in the hands of its readers the great Bradlaugh question will be settled. It is possible that at some early hour on Friday morning the division on Mr. Gladstone's resolution may have taken place, although it is understood in advance that there is a little band of gentlemen on the Opposition benches who are not inclined to permit the matter to be finally settled at a single sitting. However this turn out, it may be urged as a general proposition that Mr. Bradlaugh has occupied a sufficient portion of the time of the House during the past week. It was on Wednesday in last week that he was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, after a moving and dramatic scene. On the next night the House was astounded by Sir Stafford Northcote calmly proposing that Mr. Bradlaugh should be forthwith released from custody. Every one was so dumbfounded by this counter proposal following so close on the heels of the motion by which the Leader of the Opposition secured Mr. Bradlaugh's incarceration, that no one spoke a word, and before the House quite realised the situation, the Member for Northampton was free to recommence operations. This he undertook to do without delay, taking means that it should be known that at two o'clock on Friday he would reappear at the table, and claim to take the Oath. In anticipation of a fresh disturbance, the House was at the hour named densely crowded. Hon. Members, who had by the exercise of much patience and ingenuity secured seats, presently learned that their labour was lost. The performance was postponed, and Mr. Bradlaugh, from his coign of vantage under the Gallery, had the satisfaction of seeing the crowded House rapidly disappear when it found that his name had been withdrawn from the bills.

This alteration of the arrangements followed upon a conversation between Mr. Labouchere and the Prime Minister. The former gave notice that on Tuesday he would move to rescind the resolution by which the House had declared Mr. Bradlaugh incompetent to take his seat, whether after the formula of the Oath or the Affirmation. In reply to an appeal for facilities to discuss the resolution, Mr. Gladstone announced that the whole question would be taken into the consideration of the Cabinet at a meeting on the following day, he himself being now of the opinion that "the time had come when the matter should be effectively reconsidered." After this assurance Mr. Bradlaugh was good enough to allow his promised raid in the direction of the table to stand over till the Cabinet had found opportunity of discussing the matter. He hung about the Gallery, and gave rise to intermittent fits of terror on the part of the authorities by darting in and out of the doorway. This had a desirable effect in indicating what might happen if the House proved further recalcitrant. Moreover, it provided a certain degree of liveliness to the proceedings which the palate, grown accustomed to highly-spiced fare, had come to regard as dull.

On Monday interest and excitement once more reached fever heat in anticipation of the announcement, by the Premier, of the decision arrived at by the Cabinet. Outside an immense throng had gathered, threatening at any moment to break through the barriers and sweep down, like an avalanche, on the House. Inside every seat was filled, and all eyes were turned towards the Treasury Bench. It was only when the questions on the paper had been disposed of that Mr. Gladstone interposed to gratify curiosity. He then announced that he was prepared to move a resolution providing that every person returned as a member of the House of Commons claiming to be permitted by law to make affirmation instead of taking the oath should be at liberty without question to make affirmation, subject to any liability by statute. The Premier added it would be more convenient to take the debate on Thursday instead

of Tuesday, an arrangement to which Mr. Labouchere cordially assented, withdrawing his own motion for rescinding the former resolution. This was reassuring to the House, for Mr. Labouchere officially occupies the honourable position of Mr. Bradlaugh's Parliamentary agent. His frank acceptance of the arrangement suggested by the Premier put an end to the apprehension that Mr. Bradlaugh, impatient of delay, might at any moment appear at the table and possibly do something disrespectful to the Mace. As it was, Mr. Bradlaugh was evidently not inclined to carry to extremes his power as Dictator, and there was some prospect that the business of the nation might receive a few hours' attention.

Mr. O'Connor Power, with sarcastic reference to the difficulty of identifying the actual Leader of the Opposition, on Monday asked Sir Stafford Northcote what course he now proposed to take in view of the action of the Government. Sir Stafford Northcote showing a disposition to reply, was, with a peremptoriness that excited much merriment on the Ministerial side, ordered by gentlemen below the gangway to keep his seat. Sir Stafford, foregoing his own inclination, did as he was bidden. But on Tuesday, having been duly authorised at a meeting of the Conservative party, he removed all doubt on the matter by announcing his intention of moving an amendment which practically meets the Premier's by the negative. Thus the issue has now more than ever become a party one. The Conservatives have formed an alliance with the Irish Ultramontanes, and may be expected to poll a heavy vote on behalf of what is variously described as a proper hatred of Atheism, and as an outbreak of bigoted intolerance. The figures of the division may be in the hands of the reader simultaneously with the publication of this article. It may be mentioned, therefore, as a matter interesting for comparison with the established fact that in Parliamentary circles, where these things are most closely estimated, it is believed that in the forthcoming division the support of the thirty-six Liberals who on Sir Hardinge Giffard's motion practically carried the day, will be found lacking to the Conservatives. It is also believed that many Liberals who formerly abstained, and so secured the Conservative triumph, will now vote with their leader. From which it will appear that a majority for Mr. Gladstone is confidently reckoned upon.

This unfortunate controversy has largely operated to prevent anything like progress with public business. Apart from the fact that questions of this kind so profoundly stir the minds of men as to render it impossible to devote a due amount of thought to more important matters, the actual discussion has appropriated a considerable portion of the Session. On Friday advantage was taken of the postponement of the anticipated scene to move the second reading of the Bill dealing with compensation to evicted tenants in Ireland. This is a measure which the Opposition regard only as second to the duty of keeping out Mr. Bradlaugh. On Friday evidence was given of an intention to raise a prolonged debate upon it, an impression confirmed by the proceedings of Tuesday. The Irish members are so far content with the measure that they have determined not to offer opposition to the second reading, though they promise their careful attention in Committee. With a consideration rare in their Parliamentary history they have altogether abstained from lengthening the debate by making speeches on the Second Reading. The Opposition, thus left to their own resources, have risen to the height of the occasion. They talked on Tuesday as they talked on Friday, and if statistics are to be trusted they are prepared to talk for at least two more sittings. It is said that when the debate closed on Tuesday there remained seventeen members on the Conservative side prepared with speeches! Putting these down at a very moderate estimate of half-an-hour each for delivery, we have here sufficient material to carry the House over two morning sittings, even supposing no speakers from the Ministerial side intervene. The only gleam of comfort to Ministers in charge of business rests upon Monday night, when substantial progress was made with the Navy Estimates in Committee of Supply.

On Wednesday afternoon another Bill in the direction of limiting the operations of licensed victuallers passed a second reading. This was the Sunday Closing (Wales) Bill, introduced by Mr. J. Roberts, and supported by all the Welsh members save one. In face of this imposing demonstration the House refrained from opposition, and the Bill was read a second time.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Among the new inventions for agricultural purposes we note an improved rake reel for reapers and mowers, which is so constructed as to raise and straighten fallen, lodged, tangled, twisted grain and grass, and hold them in proper position while being cut, thus allowing the machine to cut short, tall, fallen, tangled, and twisted grain and grass with facility and thoroughness, leaving no scattered stalks, and leaving grain in good condition for being bound. Also a cleverly-contrived portable baling press and an improved grain rick frame.

BREWERS' GRAINS.—The use of grains as cattle food is extending, and will extend with the discovery of various methods for combining its use with other sorts of food.

LABOURERS' COTTAGES.—We congratulate landowners on their generous efforts to lodge the English peasantry in buildings where they may feel themselves men, and not animals herded in hovels. Good healthy comfortable cottages are now being erected on the estates of Draycot, near Pewsey, Wiltshire, of Palgrave, Norfolk, of Sunningdale, Berkshire, of Potter's Park, Surrey, and of Clapham in Sussex.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN THE MIDLANDS.—Hay is backward, and mowing is not yet general. The crop will be smaller in bulk than last year, but of superior quality. Wheat will probably be an average crop, but the straw is short. Barley promises very well. Oats have come on rapidly with the heavy showers. The potato and root crops are satisfactory to all appearance. Beans are better than they were a few weeks back, and peas promise a good yield.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN THE SOUTH.—In Hampshire, Berkshire, Dorset, and Wiltshire, wheat is thin but healthy. Barley has come on fairly well, but is likewise thin. Oats have not come up well. Tares have proved a poor crop. Hay will be a short yield of fairly satisfactory quality. Roots promise fairly well.

MIDSUMMER DAY.—Thunderstorms in all parts of the country signalled the climax of the year, and during the last few days a variety of accidents have been reported to us. At least four church steeples were struck and numerous houses received injury. At Rye three, at Nottingham two, persons were killed by lightning, and altogether there were about a dozen fatal accidents in different parts of the country. Severe local storms occurred on the 19th, 22nd, 23rd, and 26th of June, and the solstice has brought us, with light south-easterly winds, a series of air currents surcharged with electricity.

HAILSTORMS.—In several places last week the hail was so fierce that tall flowers were cut down as with a scythe and conservatories riddled as with shot. The hay has been much beaten down, and many rivers have flooded the fields adjacent to their banks.

AGRICULTURAL LECTURES.—The South Kensington Lectures are to be continued, thanks to the energetic remonstrances addressed to Ministers. The name of Mr. J. C. Morton has been suggested for the chair, and certainly a better or more suitable occupant would be searched for in vain.

LLANCANT ELM.—This splendid tree, the pride of the neighbourhood of Chesham, has been struck by lightning and shattered. Five sheep grazing beneath it were killed.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.—Mr. Staveley Hill has recently introduced a Bill to make compulsory certain clauses of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1875.

FISHING.—The Thames Angling Preservation Society have just succeeded in obtaining some convictions for snatching.

HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At this Society's Midsummer Meeting 112 new members were admitted. The Kelso Show fixed for 27th to 31st of July was a subject of consideration. Prizes to the amount of 2,671*l.* will be given, and the entries were stated to number 280 cattle, 220 horses, 500 sheep, 50 pigs, 300 poultry, and 1,600 implements. A petition was presented against altering the date whence the calving of cattle should be reckoned. Reports on the experimental stations, on agricultural education, and on the forestry and veterinary departments were read.

AN ELECTRIC CLOUD.—At Shotts, in Scotland, on the 23rd of June a cloud was observed revolving on its own axis, and throwing off particles of vaporous matter until it was finally dissolved. The agitation of the mass was accompanied by a hissing sound. No rain fell from the cloud. The time was 5.30 in the afternoon.

FRUIT PROSPECTS IN KENT.—Apples and pears are very light crops, in most parts the blossom having fallen off without frost in a very disappointing manner. All sorts of plums, however, promise a good yield as a rule, and bush fruit is superior this year to last. Raspberries were not frost-stricken a month ago will be abundant, and gooseberries are generally plentiful. Currants vary much with different localities; it is impossible to say what the mean yield will be. West Kent rejoices in promise of a large yield of strawberries.



THE VAUDEVILLE Theatre has of late been as unfortunate in the pieces produced by the management as it was at one time the reverse. *Our Boys*, as will be remembered, enjoyed a length of days altogether unparalleled in the history of the stage; *The Girls*, which followed, though the work of the same clever author, Mr. H. J. Byron, can hardly be accounted a successful piece when compared at least with the amazing popularity of its predecessor. Mr. Burnand's *Ourself*, which followed, was quickly withdrawn, as was the next novelty, which bore the name of *Cobwebs*. Since then Mr. Albery's *Jacks and Jills* has been produced, only to be instantly condemned for reasons intelligible enough to all but the author, who, like Touchstone's knight, who maintained that the pancakes were good but "the mustard was naught," insists that his dramatic dish was excellent, and that nothing was amiss except the pungent sauce so plentifully bestowed by the spectators in pit and gallery. *Jacks and Jills* has been withdrawn, and its place is now occupied by a new farcical comedy originally stated to be an adaptation from the German, though it is described in the playbill simply as "by E. G. Lankester," a name wholly unknown in the field of dramatic authorship. *The Gw'nor*—such is the title of the new piece—was produced last week on the occasion of the benefit of Messrs. James and Thorne, not it would appear entirely to the satisfaction of the audience, or at least of those members of the audience who have publicly complained that they were forcibly ejected by *employés* of the theatre for expressing disapproval. We witnessed the performance ourselves on Saturday last, when not only did perfect order, but apparently perfect contentment, reign in all parts of the house. The piece is bold and extravagant beyond even what we are accustomed to expect when the expression "farcical comedy" figures in the playbill. Unfortunately it is also wanting in the freshness, the invention, and the variety of details which render the best of those pieces welcome to most playgoers who can enjoy on occasion harmless, if somewhat riotous, fun. It is based almost entirely on the notion of ludicrous mistakes, commencing with the mistake of a middle-aged gentleman, who, having discovered a certain overcoat in his garden, assumes it to have been left by an imaginary lover of his young wife. Papers found in the pocket direct him to a certain boatbuilder at Putney, who becomes the object of his jealous fury, but as the lady is young, pretty, and refined of manner, and the boat-builder is old, deaf, dirty, and illiterate, even the small measure of probability which suffices for the purposes of the farce writer is wanting, and the jealous rage of Mr. Maclean becomes incredible and absurd. The old boat-builder, represented by that admirable actor, Mr. David James, is an amusing character in himself, but his function in the story is clearly a mistake, and his persistence in taking an offer of marriage from the lover of his daughter for an offer to purchase a yacht, maintained as it is by elaborate *équivoque*, belongs to an exploded form of stage humour. To attempt to follow the labyrinth of blunders in which all the personages are mutually involved would be a hopeless task. The dialogue of *The Gw'nor* exhibits rather frequently a somewhat laborious effort at wit; but so far was the audience on Saturday evening from being ill-naturedly critical, that hearty laughter rewarded many a sally which certainly would not bear the test of critical examination. The piece is furnished with picturesque scenery, some of which, figured, if we mistake not, in the comedy of *The Girls*. It is acted very cleverly. Mr. Thorne, as a stammering lover, provokes much laughter; while prominent in the rather bewildering maze of cross purposes are those popular performers Miss Larkin, Mr. Maclean, Miss Illington, Mr. Hargreaves, Mr. Herbert, Miss Kate Bishop, and Miss Abington. The latter young lady, who acts in a very refined and pleasing style, joins the VAUDEVILLE company for the first time on this occasion.

Mr. Edward Saker, of the ALEXANDRA Theatre, Liverpool, appears to be moved by the same kind of honourable ambition which led the late Mr. Charles Calvert, of Manchester, to aspire to acquire for his theatre a wide reputation for Shakespearian performances. In March last he produced at the former house *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, with very picturesque scenery and accessories, and with careful attention to all those little details of stage management on which so much depends in the representation of a fanciful poetical play. To give a satisfactory performance of the acted portions of the play is less easy—depending, as it does, on the available talent at the disposal of managers. It was not to be expected that a representative of Bottom the Weaver should be found who could rival the strikingly imaginative impersonation by the late Mr. Phelps, or that such a Puck should be forthcoming as many playgoers can remember in the infant person of Miss Ellen Terry at the Princess's Theatre four-and-twenty years ago. Still the company was fairly efficient and carefully drilled, and the representation included the novel feature of child performers, not merely in one or two, but in all the elfish and fairy parts. This performance, with all its properties and effects, has now been transferred

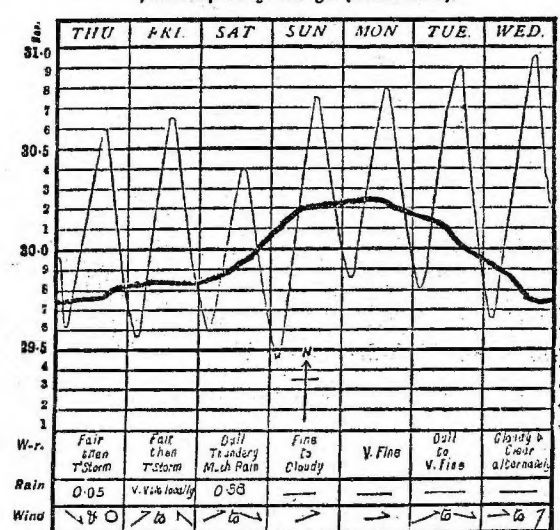
to London, having found an appropriate home in the NEW SADLER'S WELLS Theatre under the able management of Mrs. Bateman. The effect of the whole performance is very striking. The illustrative music of Mendelssohn and other composers, rendered by an efficient chorus and an excellent orchestra, contributes much to the pleasure of the audience. *A Midsummer Night's Dream* at Sadler's Wells is likely to become one of the most successful ventures of the management.

ON Tuesday last Mr. Joseph Hatton read for the first time in London, at the STEINWAY HALL, Portman Square, a dramatic version of his novel, "The Queen of Bohemia." A numerous audience, comprising many distinguished literary and artistic ladies and gentlemen, assembled on the occasion, and greeted Mr. Hatton's appearance as a public reader with a cordial welcome. The process by which a three-volume story, comprising numerous types of character, and presenting a constant succession of incidents, has been compressed within practicable limits for this purpose, is novel and ingenious. Of course, only the more striking passages are given—at least in anything like detail; yet the author, assisted by Mr. James Albery, has contrived to produce a version which is neither a mere synopsis nor that succession of disjointed scenes which generally passes as a dramatisation of a novel. Mr. Hatton simply introduces his folk, sketches the situation in a light, agreeable, chatty way, and then proceeds to describe a scene, giving the dialogue with characteristic variations of tone and manner, but with a quiet refinement, which is a welcome relief from the conventional style of the professional lecturer, and the typical entertainment of the provincial town halls. The final scene, in which the vicar appears at the fascinating Mrs. Toynbee's reception, with its striking varieties of character, its fine humour, and intensely dramatic situations, was in this way brought before the eyes of the audience with admirable skill. In this scene Mrs. Osgood sang two ballads with excellent effect.

The picturesque American drama, by Mr. Joaquin Miller, entitled *The Danites*, has been transferred from Sadler's Wells (where it has had a considerable run) to the stage of the GLOBE Theatre, taking the place of *Les Cloches de Corneville* which, in like manner, has been removed to the OLYMPIC. This sort of general redistribution of seats is not altogether without example on the stage, but is at least somewhat uncommon.—The *Shaughran* is withdrawn at the ADELPHI, and Mr. Boucicault takes a holiday until the 2nd of August, when he is to reappear here in a new romantic drama, in four acts. Meanwhile a play, written by him, or rather adapted from the French, and entitled *Forbidden Fruit*, will occupy the programme of this house. It will be produced this evening.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK

JUNE 24 TO JUNE 30 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the Barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather during the first three days of this period was very thundery, close, and unsettled, and on Friday evening (25th ult.) a very violent storm was experienced over the eastern and north-eastern districts of the metro-polis, the amount of rainfall collected at Hackney in about four hours being over two inches. On Saturday (26th ult.) another severe storm visited us, but its effects were this time confined to the western and southern parts of London, and the rainfall was nothing like so heavy as that of Friday (25th ult.). On Sunday (27th ult.) the weather showed marked signs of improvement, and the sky since then has been tolerably free from cloud, while the air has been warm, and the general appearance quite summerlike. Temperature rose to 75° on Sunday (27th ult.), 76° on Monday (28th ult.), and 78° on Tuesday (29th ult.), and the nights have been also warm and genial. The winds have been westerly nearly all the week, and quite light in force. The barometer rose slowly during the first two or three days, but has fallen pretty continuously since Monday (28th ult.). The barometer was highest (30.23 inches) on Monday (28th ult.); lowest (29.73 inches) on Wednesday (29th ult.); range, 0.50 inches. Temperature in the shade was highest (75°) on Wednesday (29th ult.); lowest (69°) on Sunday (27th ult.); range, 3°. Rain fell on three days. Total amount at Brixton, 0.43 inches. Greatest fall on any one day, 0.38 inches, on Saturday (27th ult.). A much heavier fall occurred in the northern and eastern parts of London on Friday (25th ult.). Another thunderstorm took place on Thursday, July 1st.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MR. GLADSTONE, specially written for *The Graphic* by Mr. Henry W. Lucy, has been republished in New York by Harper Brothers. Two editions have been issued, one in paper at 10*d.*, and another in cloth at 1*s.* 6*d.* It is stated that the book has met with "an enormous sale."

ROBERT RAIKES.—We were in error when we stated last week that Robert Raikes was proprietor of the *Gloucester Mercury*. That paper was not established until 1855. The *Gloucester Journal*, which was founded by Robert Raikes (father of the Sunday School man), and was afterwards his property, was established in 1722, and was of course the paper to which we intended to allude.

A MONKEY PUNKAH WALLAH is employed by an ingenious official in India in place of the hitherto indispensable coolie, whose somniferous qualities are well known. He describes his experiment as follows:—"Some years ago I had a Langur, which, when standing erect, measured fully 2 ft. 6 in. The animal was very powerful, and could easily pull a punkah. Seeing the great power this monkey possessed I wanted to utilise it, and, therefore, determined to teach him to be a punkah wallah. I tied him by the waist close to a strong pole, so that he could not move either backwards or forwards, or right or left. Both hands were tied to a rope attached to a punkah, which was regularly pulled from the other side by a man. Thus the animal had to sit in one place, and could only move its hands up and down with the punkah rope. In this way the monkey, in a comparatively short time, learnt to pull the punkah by himself, and was so employed by me for several years. He always kept in first-rate health, enjoyed his work immensely, and did it equally well, if not better, than a coolie. Putting this trained monkey in the place where the men used to pull the punkah, and a new Langur in the place where the trained monkey formerly sat, I attempted to teach successively four more monkeys, two of which were females. I succeeded perfectly in teaching the males, but was quite unsuccessful with the weaker sex."



HAND-PAINTED silk dresses are the fashion across the Atlantic.

SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE THOUSAND persons visited the Paris Salon this year.

THE AMNESTIED COMMUNISTS are already talking of starting two new journals in Paris, the *Intransigent*, edited by M. Henri Rochefort, and the *Cri du Peuple*, edited by M. Jules Vallès.

THE DANISH ARCTIC EXPLORER, CARL PETERSEN, has died at the age of sixty-seven. In 1850-51 he took part in the English Expedition, under Captain Parry, to try to discover the survivors of the Franklin Expedition, and subsequently in other Arctic Expeditions.

A MANIA FOR PANORAMAS is springing up in Paris, where the well-known painter, M. Benjamin Constant, is painting one of these Brobdingnagian canvases, representing "Golgotha." Another painter also is stated to be in treaty with an American Company which offers him 12,000*l.* to produce a gigantic panorama of the fight between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsage*.

LONDON MORTALITY increased slightly last week, and 1,273 deaths were registered against 1,243, an increase of 30, being 109 below the average, and at the rate of 18.1 per 1,000. These deaths included 14 from small-pox (an increase of 8), 25 from measles (a rise of 2), 57 from scarlet fever (a decline of 2), 10 from diphtheria (a decline of 11), 37 from whooping-cough (a decline of 19), 14 from different forms of fever, and 32 from diarrhoea (an increase of 11). There were 2,492 births registered against 2,368 during the previous week, exceeding the average by 101. The mean temperature was 59.9 deg., and 1.4 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine during the week was 29.5 hours, the sun being 116.1 hours above the horizon.

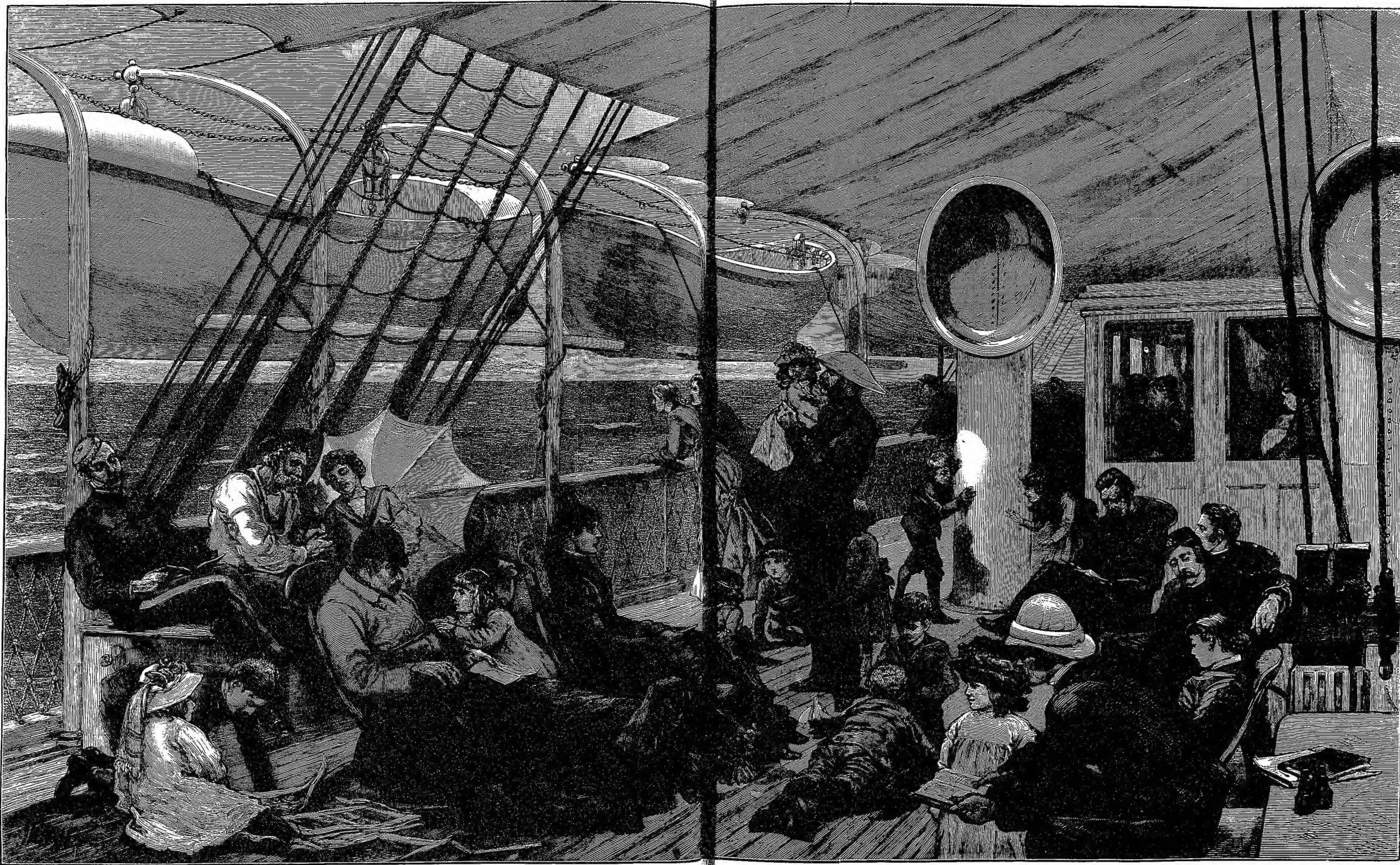
THE DUTIES AND THE LABOURS OF THE NEWSPAPER EDITOR, the *San Francisco News Letter* tells us, are seldom estimated at their full. The editor of a New York paper has been disabusing a young aspirant on this point. The young man wrote that he wanted to become an editor, and this was the reply he got: "Canst thou draw up a leviathan with a hook thou testest down? Canst thou hook up great ideas from the depths of thy intellect, and clean, scale, and fry them at five minutes' notice? Canst thou write editorials as they may be wanted—to measure? Canst thou write an editorial to fit in a three-quarter column of the paper, which shall be in length just twenty-two inches, having three inches of fine sentiment four inches from the beginning, and nine inches of humour in the middle, and an outburst of maxim and precept nine and three-quarter inches long at the close?" Our Transatlantic contemporary, however, does not tell us whether the young man subsequently offered himself for competitive examination upon these points.

THE ECCENTRIC HABITS OF THE CUCKOO, which have long been a subject of comment among naturalists, have been again brought forward by two correspondents of the *Live Stock Journal*, one of whom writes, "Last week I shot what I thought at the time was a sparrow-hawk, but upon examination it proved to be a male cuckoo, and tightly in its claws was a cuckoo's egg; which it retained some time after it was shot. I believe the supposition that the bird carries its eggs about in that way is a much disputed point; but I cannot but after this regard it as a positive fact." The second correspondent, however, does not hold the same theory, as he states that "no doubt the male cuckoo had been pilfering a small bird's nest, which these birds are very fond of, and by chance came upon a cuckoo's egg deposited therein, and being disturbed it flew away with the egg in its claws, when it was shot, and in the death struggle (convulsion) the egg was firmly clenched in its claws. I never knew cuckoos to carry their eggs, but I have watched them pilfering and sucking small birds' eggs many a time, and carrying the shells considerable distances from the nest plundered."

LIFE AT CANDAHAR does not appear to be all champagne and lawn tennis, as at many other Indian stations, to judge from the following letter to the *Times of India*:—"We are in a state here which is not at all pleasant. We are ordered never to leave our lines without a revolver and sword. I use my old 39 sword as a walking stick, no scabbard, and as sharp as a knife. Three other fellows and I were out for an evening ride last week, and got potted at by nine Ghazies. They fired through a wall, and so close were they to one of my companions that his coat was burned by the powder. His arm was smashed to bits just above the elbow. How they all escaped I cannot understand. In the bazaar a few evenings ago I saw a man clean shaved and dressed in a clean garment. Why I observed him more than any one else I know not, but I did, and at once took my revolver out of the case, and walked close up to the brute, keeping my eye on him. He had a long Afghan knife up his arm, naked, and as formidable a weapon as I ever saw. He passed on with a sly smile as much as to say, 'Lucky you saw me, sahib.' The fact is we hold our lives in our hands every day of our life. The knowledge of this spoils Candahar."

A CURIOUS AUTOGRAPH ANECDOTE is told by the *Parisian*, *à propos* of the recent prices fetched at sales. One day Alexandre Dumas the elder was in need of money, and he wrote a charming little note to a famous millionaire who died lately, and was proclaimed in every newspaper to be a model of generosity and magnanimity. Dumas ended his letter with some verses, half joking, half serious. In short, the letter was a literary gem. The financier, thinking that a man who had so much wit would not readily pay his debts, refused Dumas' request. The same evening the millionaire entertained at his house some men of letters, and the conversation fell upon autographs and the fabulous prices which were paid for them. "Have such letters really a commercial value?" "Certainly," replied one of the guests, "a letter of Hugo, of Lamartine, of Théophile Gautier, is worth its weight in gold." "And a letter of Alexandre Dumas?" asked the financier. "This one for example?" and he drew Dumas' letter from his pocket. "I will give you five louis for it," said the amateur. "Agreed!" And so the generous financier sold for more than one hundred francs the letter of Dumas, whom he had refused to oblige in the morning.

A NEW LIFE PRESERVING COAT has been invented by a gentleman of Sheffield, who recently publicly tested it at the baths of that town. A chemical preparation is inserted between the lining and the cloth, being placed on each side of the breast and up the back. The moment a man falls into the water the coat inflates, and he cannot keep his head beneath the waves. An attendant having put on the coat first went under a shower bath, where he was thoroughly drenched, to show that inflation would not take place under the ordinary circumstances of a shower, and accordingly the coat in no way altered its proportions. He then took a header and reappeared at the surface with the coat promptly inflated, and entering a part of the bath deep enough to take him up to the eyes, he could not touch the bottom at all, the water scarcely reaching up to his chin. The inventor states that his apparatus, which would simply form an additional lining inserted in a portion of the garment, would sustain a person in the water as long as he could possibly endure the exposure, being effective for forty-five or fifty hours. In the event of a person losing consciousness the lining in the back would form a sort of bed, and that in the breast a pair of pillows against which his head would rest.



HOMeward BOUND—A SKETCH OF BOARD AN INDIAN TROOPSHIP



THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Berlin Conference has practically ended its labours, and has unanimously agreed upon a new Græco-Turkish frontier which will be recommended to the consideration of both Powers by an identical Note signed by the representatives of all the Powers. This new frontier gives Greece an addition of nearly 7,000 square miles of territory, containing 400,000 inhabitants, and includes the important strategical positions of Janina and Metsovo. To begin from the Ionian Sea, the line starts from the mouth of the Kalamas, which it follows until the Kalbaki branch is reached. Thence it proceeds to about latitude 39° 30', just above the town of Metsovo, and then ascends across Mounts Tchapak and Dimitrios, and the highest peak of Mount Olympus, Mount Ilios, to the Ægean, which it reaches between the mouths of the Salambrias and the Pindros. With regard to minor details, such as the navigation of the Corfu Strait, by which Turkey takes the eastern and Greece the western side, the portion of the Ottoman National Debt to be taken over with the territory, &c., these also have been amicably settled, and it only remains to be seen how the two Powers most concerned will receive the decision. Greece, though disappointed at not having obtained more, will doubtless acquiesce, but whether Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid and his Ministers will agree to the imposed terms appears to be still a matter of doubt. He is said to have become somewhat alarmed by the fear that the Christian Powers are aiming at the destruction of his Empire and the expulsion of the Mussulmans from Europe, and thus distrusts all the advice proffered to him by the foreign Ambassadors, who he presumes are entertaining some great scheme for luring him to his ruin. Thus he is again turning a willing ear to the fanatical party, and all sorts of rumours are abroad respecting increased armaments and the despatch of large bodies of troops to the frontier. Whether or no the plain language that Mr. Goschen is now using to him and the unanimity of the Powers in recommending the Berlin solution of the Greek difficulty will have any effect upon him it is difficult to say. Hitherto the Sultan has generally avoided compliance with the wishes of the Powers through their conflicting interests, which have enabled him diplomatically to play one off against another, and as he has great faith in his own diplomacy he may try the same plan over again. This time, however, it certainly is not likely to succeed, though what collective steps will be taken by the Powers should he prove obdurate do not appear to be decided upon. A joint naval demonstration, however, is generally considered as the most likely form in which the Powers will prove that for once they are unanimous in bringing the Porte and its ruler to reason.

The Greek difficulty apart, there are plenty of burning problems just now to occupy the attention of the Sultan. The Ambassadors have held a meeting respecting the Montenegrin Question, and in reply to the Note in which the Porte declares its willingness to carry out the Convention, but asks for time, recommend an alteration of the present arrangement. They advise that the districts on the eastern side of Lake Scutari, the cession of which has so enraged the Albanians, should be exchanged for an equivalent piece of territory between the lake and the Adriatic, in the neighbourhood of Dulcigno. This arrangement, however, must be carried out at once; otherwise the Powers will insist upon the immediate fulfilment of the original Convention. As for the Albanians, considerable agitation still exists amongst them, and the League is coming more into the foreground, so that the autonomy question of this nationality will shortly become another difficulty to be solved. Eastern Roumelia also is by no means so tranquil as might be hoped, and the agitation for a union of the two Bulgarias is on the increase in both provinces. The Eastern Roumelian Commission to consider the internal organisation of the province is sitting at Constantinople, but the project for an organic statute, presented by the Porte, has not been drawn up consistently with the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, which ordained that each district should prepare laws for itself, these laws to be revised by the Porte before being presented to the Commission. The Porte, however, has taken the matter in its own hands, and has drawn up a general law.

In BULGARIA the organisation of the new National Guard is busily proceeding. Every Bulgarian between the ages of twenty-two and forty must belong to the force, and serve under arms fifty days yearly. The demolition of the fortresses on the Danube has commenced. The Arab-Tabia question is in a fair way of settlement, and Roumania has expressed her willingness to abide by the decree of the Powers, while Austria is busily negotiating for the new railway lines which will connect her territory directly with Constantinople.

FRANCE.—The excitement aroused by M. Gambetta's speech on Monday week has not abated, and it is felt more and more widely that ere long he must assume the supreme powers of the State. There is certainly no other man in France who possesses such powerful influence with the great mass of his fellow-countrymen, and at the same time is regarded with almost universal respect by foreign nations, while the marvellous control which he exercises over his own party shows that with him at least the reins of power would be in neither weak nor incapable hands. All this has been evinced by the effect which his speech has produced upon the country, and the comments which have been made upon it on all sides. That the Amnesty Bill is solely and completely due to him is without doubt, as M. Freycinet was by no means prepared to bring forward so sweeping a measure which, coming in conjunction with the expulsion of Religious Orders, would be certain to excite party feeling to an inordinate pitch. Thus considerable speculation has been aroused as to M. Gambetta's next step. He cannot become Premier after holding his present post, for that would be a step downwards, and moreover might considerably imperil his chances of the Presidency by committing him to too distinct a policy, while there is no possible reason why the quiet, easy-going old Republican who now tenants the Elysée should resign, except, as M. Gambetta darkly hinted in his speech, a *plébiscite* should declare for the younger statesman by his name figuring successfully on the lists of a great majority of the Departments at the next election. To turn to the Amnesty Bill, that measure has not been prospering in the Senate so well as had been expected, as six out of the nine members of the Committee appointed to consider it are hostile to the measure, including M. Jules Simon, its chairman. The voting, however, was very close, 119 to eighty-eight, there being seventeen blank bulletins and seventy absentees, so that its fate is still uncertain, though it is hardly likely that the Senate will reject the Bill *in toto*.

The great immediate question of the day, however, is the enforcement on the Jesuits of the March decrees, and there has been a general migration of the members of that fraternity. The three months' grace expired on Wednesday, and in some places the Jesuits had forestalled the action of the Government, and had made every preparation for a move. Thus on Tuesday, in the chief Jesuit establishment in the Rue de Sèvres, an immense crowd assembled to watch the brethren dismantle their chapel and dwelling house, while in the provinces the Jesuit chapels were thronged with people, as a species of farewell demonstration. In the afternoon the authorities affixed seals to the doors of the chapel in the Rue de Sèvres, and next morning at four A.M. several police commissaries demanded admittance, and, being let into the outer portion of the building, the chief officer read the decree closing the establishment, and requested

the inmates to leave. This the Superior declined to do, whereupon the Commissary, sending for a locksmith, had the inner and subsequently the cell doors opened, while, as the priests refused to quit them unless compelled by force, his men laid their hands upon their shoulders *pro forma*. Upon this the Jesuits left the building, being accompanied by several Senators and Deputies of the Right. There was no disturbance, although a great crowd surrounded the building, and some reactionary cries were raised, but as they passed through the streets many people asked for their blessing. Similar scenes took place in the provinces, the only disturbances reported being at Bordeaux and Lille; but it must be said that, as a rule, considerable sympathy has been roused for the Jesuits—much as they are disliked in France—by their being thus rendered the objects of religious persecution, and a large number of public prosecutors have resigned rather than undertake the enforcement of the decrees by force. It is a question, indeed, whether this step will not somewhat damage the popularity of the Government, as intolerance in religion, whether coming from the secular or the Ultramontane side, is equally repugnant to liberal minds in the present century. The decrees at present, however, have only been enforced against the Jesuits, and though few of the other orders have applied for the necessary authorisation to remain, it is hoped that the Government will not enforce the decrees—which really were only directed against the Jesuits.

In PARIS there was a disgraceful scene on Sunday with respect to the Jesuit question. The last of a series of clerical meetings had been held in the Cirque d'Hiver to protest against the decrees, when a large crowd of roughs assembled outside, and attempted to seize and maltreat the priests as they came out. The police did their best to maintain order; but one unfortunate man was hounded literally to the Vincennes Railway Station, where the doors were shut upon his pursuers. The Government, questioned on the matter on Monday, replied that the disturbances had been commenced by the people leaving the circus shouting *A bas le Décret! Vive les Jésuites! Vive le Roi!*—sentiments which naturally provoked a counter demonstration. To turn to a more pleasing subject, great preparations are being made for the great national *fête* on the 14th inst., when the new standards are to be presented to the army. The shops are teeming with banners and lanterns, the Government has asked for 20,000*l.* to spend as its share, while the Municipality have voted a smaller sum for the same purpose. Large sums of money will be given to the poor; there will be great public displays of fireworks; the public gardens and buildings will be illuminated; monster concerts will be held in the Tuileries and the Luxembourg; while on the Place de la République (formerly Place du Château d'Eau) a model of the monument to the Republic, which is to be erected there, will be inaugurated; while there will be a gratuitous performance at the Théâtre Français. There is only one first representation to chronicle, a four-act comedy, at the Théâtre des Nations, by M. Albin Valabrègue, entitled *Clarvin, Père et Fils*.—The Comédie Française has gained its action against Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, but has only obtained 4,000*l.* instead of the 12,000*l.* damages claimed.

BELGIUM.—The quarrel between M. Frère-Orban and the Vatican has culminated in the withdrawal of the Belgian Legation to the Holy See, with which diplomatic relations are now suspended. This momentous step, which can hardly be realised on the part of a State so eminently Roman Catholic as Belgium, has been caused by the unconquerable hostility displayed by the clergy to the Education Laws which were recently passed by the Belgian Parliament. These provided for religious teaching, but contained the "conscience clause," which is so obnoxious to the State Church. They accordingly were warmly denounced by the clergy, who exerted their utmost to prevent children attending the State schools, and some were actually placed under Ecclesiastical interdict, while parents were threatened with all sorts of spiritual punishment if they permitted their children to attend the "godless schools." Such a state of things could not be endured for ever; and as the Vatican showed a conciliatory spirit, it was hoped that an arrangement might ultimately be effected. The Vatican, however, despite its diplomatic language, took no active steps to repress the ardour of its followers, and finally was found to have been holding one tone to the Belgian Minister and another to the offending Bishops. Upon this M. Frère-Orban broke off all relations with the Holy See.

ITALY.—It is a curious fact that while the Roman Catholics are complaining of the intolerance of the French Republicans, they are protesting against the erection of an English Protestant Church at Rome. The Cardinal Vicar, Monaco la Valetta, has addressed a strongly-worded protest to the clerical papers against a portion of an ex-convent (which had been used as a police barrack by Pius IX.) being ceded by the Municipality to the administration of "the so-called Church of England," and complains that "in Rome, where until recent times heresy was never permitted to enter, the Municipality itself has consented that in one of the most popular quarters, and in a building erected for the use of a religious community, a new Church of Protestantism shall, to the scandal of the citizens, be built." The *Voce della Verità* indignantly echoes the Cardinal's words by denouncing as a great crime "the permitting of ministers of error to build churches in a country where the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion is a religion of the State." And yet there are people, and our correspondence testifies it, who hold that tolerance is an especial Roman Catholic virtue!

A singular outrage was perpetrated in the Italian Chamber on the 25th inst. A man in the gallery allotted to the public flung two large stones down upon the members, fortunately hurting no one. His name is Gordigliani, and he is a tailor at Viterbo. He made all sorts of wild statements when arrested, and declared that he was prompted by hunger to the deed, wishing to be arrested and thus obtain a meal.

GERMANY.—Prince Bismarck has succeeded in passing through the Prussian Diet his Bill modifying the anti-Clerical laws, but in a mangled condition, and by a majority of only four.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.—Hostilities have at length broken out between these two countries, and, according to *The Times* telegram, trustworthy reports have been received stating that some Russian troops have been defeated by Chinese at the Turk Pass. The Russians were pursued and again defeated at Kigil Kurghan, and the Chinese are reported to have reached Gulcha. This news is somewhat confirmed by a statement in the *Novoye Vremya* that a state of siege had been proclaimed on the Russo-Chinese frontier.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.—There is little news from Afghanistan save that Abdurrahman's reply to the English Ultimatum raises doubts as to his sincerity. Although distinctly informed that Candahar had been formed into a separate province he stipulates that he is to enjoy exactly the same territory as his grandfather Dost Mahomed. He intends to move to Parwan, in Northern Kohistan, and there carry on the negotiations. He has accordingly sent instructions to the Kohistanis to prepare supplies.

Lord Lytton left Simla on Monday, amid full military honours, for Bombay on his way to England.—Sir John Strachey has resigned.

In BURMAH Prince Nyoungoke, who has been leading the Burmese rebels, at first with some considerable success, but who was eventually defeated and took to flight, has been captured by our frontier police and is to be taken to Calcutta.

UNITED STATES.—The Cincinnati Democratic Convention has elected General Winfield Scott Hancock as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, Mr. William H. English being subsequently chosen Vice-President. General Hancock, who is about fifty-seven years of age, is a native of Pennsylvania. He served with great

distinction in the Civil War, and in 1868 was a prominent candidate for the Presidency.

Another terrible steamship disaster is reported, the excursion steamer *Seawanhaka* having been burned in Long Island Sound. Fifty out of three hundred and fifty passengers are estimated to have been lost, of whom the bodies of thirty have been recovered.—An Irish Revolution Committee, under the title of "The United Irishmen of America," has been sitting at Philadelphia to organise means for the liberation of the Irish people.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In SWITZERLAND there has been a serious accident on the road to Chamouni, a carriage in which an English lady and gentleman, Mr. and Mrs. Rivington, were travelling being thrown down a precipice owing to the shying of the horses. Mrs. Rivington was killed, but her husband was only slightly injured.—From SPAIN we hear that the Morocco Conference has settled in a conciliatory form the vexed question of the contributions to be paid to the Sultan both in money, and in time of war in military service, by Moorish subjects under the protection of the foreign Consuls.—In SOUTH AMERICA the conflict between the National and Provincial troops at Buenos Ayres continues, and by the latest advices the city was surrounded by the forces on the 26th ult., and summoned to capitulate in twenty-four hours.—In AUSTRALIA three of the notorious Kelly bushrangers have been captured after a most desperate resistance.



THE QUEEN and Princess Beatrice will remain at Windsor Castle for three weeks or a month, and then proceed to Osborne. On Saturday Her Majesty conferred the Victoria Cross on Colour-Sergeant Anthony Booth, 80th Regiment, for gallant conduct on the Intombi River, during the Zulu War. In the afternoon the Queen drove out with the Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, while Princess Beatrice and Princess Victoria of Hesse came up to London, and were present at Baronne de Caters Lablache's concert in Chesham Place. On Sunday the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, attended Divine Service in the Private Chapel, where the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, incumbent of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, preached. The Duke of Edinburgh, Earl Spencer, and the Earl of Kenmare, left the Castle in the afternoon. The Queen held a Council on Monday, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Earl Granville had audience with Her Majesty, after which the new Bishop of Liverpool was introduced, and M. Léon Say, the French Ambassador, and General de Bülow, the Danish Minister, presented their letters of recall, while the new Danish Minister, M. Fulbe, and the new Greek Minister, M. Contostavlos, presented their credentials. Major George Cumine Strahan, Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, also arrived at the Castle, and was knighted and invested with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Monday being the forty-second anniversary of the Queen's Coronation, it was celebrated with the customary honours at Windsor, the bells of St. George's Chapel and St. John's Church ringing at intervals during the day. On Tuesday the Princess Beatrice came up to London and went to the State Concert. On Thursday evening the Princesses of Hesse were to leave Castle on their return to Darmstadt.

The Prince and Princess of Wales with their sons went in state on Saturday to free Putney, Hammersmith, and Wandsworth Bridges. An account of the proceedings will be found elsewhere. Subsequently the Prince and Princess went to a garden party at Kensington House, given by the officers of the Grenadier Guards, and where they were joined by their daughters and the King of the Hellenes. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the Gaiety Theatre. On Monday the Prince and Princess and their sons went to a meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at the St. James' Hall, when the Princess distributed the prizes, and subsequently the Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse lunched at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the King of the Hellenes were present at the Earl and Countess Cadogan's ball, the Prince previously going to the Gaiety Theatre. The same evening Prince Louis of Battenburg arrived at Marlborough House on a visit. On Tuesday the Duke of Edinburgh lunched at Marlborough House previous to leaving for Portland, and in the afternoon the Prince and Princess went to the State Concert at Buckingham Palace. The Princess wore a dress of myrtle-green velvet and satin. On Wednesday the Prince held a *levée* at St. James's Palace on behalf of Her Majesty, and in the evening the Prince and Princess went to the ball at the German Embassy. On Friday the Prince and Princess were to go to the Duchess of Bedford's Garden Party at Woburn Abbey. The Prince and Princess are expected to attend the Bachelors' Ball which is to be given at Kensington House. The Princess will distribute the prizes at Wimbledon this year.

On Tuesday the Duke of Edinburgh left London to take command of H.M.S. *Hercules*, in which vessel and attended by the Channel Squadron he will proceed on a cruise of instruction round to the West Coast of Ireland. On Wednesday the Duke inspected the Coastguardsmen at Bournemouth. The Duchess will remain at St. Petersburg for some time longer.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught went to the Royal Italian Opera on Saturday, and to the Gaiety Theatre on Monday evening, to the State Concert on Tuesday, and on Wednesday to the ball at the German Embassy.—Princess Christian will distribute the prizes at the British Orphan Asylum at Slough on Saturday.—The ex-Empress Eugénie left Durban in the Union Company's steamship *Trojan* on Sunday. Before leaving the Empress visited the *Danube*, in which vessel the late Prince Louis Napoleon went out to the Cape.



THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CENTENARY has been celebrated throughout the country during the week. On Saturday the memorial in front of Essex Street Unitarian Chapel (which we described a few weeks ago) was unveiled.—On Sunday special services were held at St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. On Monday a combined inaugural meeting of Church people and Nonconformists were held at the Guildhall, after which the Sunday School Institute and the Sunday School Union carried out their arrangements independently. A conference of delegates at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, was continued from day to day. On Monday some 2,000 children and 300 teachers with their parents and friends attended a festival at the Alexandra Palace. On Wednesday a monster concert, in which some 30,000 children took part, was given at the Crystal Palace, and a conference of clergy and teachers was held at the Cannon Street Hotel; on Thursday the

clergy and teachers again met in conference at Lambeth Palace, and there was a public meeting at Exeter Hall; and to-day (Saturday) there is to be a great gathering of children in the grounds at Lambeth Palace, at which the Primate and the Princess of Wales and her children will be present. At Gloucester, the birthplace of the Sunday School system, on Monday Lord Shaftesbury unveiled a statue of Robert Raikes; and on Tuesday there was a grand service in the cathedral, a conference in the Shire Hall on Wednesday, and a children's service in the cathedral on Thursday.

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—The Rev. J. W. Horsley, Chaplain of Clerkenwell Prison, sends to the *Guardian* some statistics which he thinks may be interesting now that the Sunday School Centenary is being celebrated. Out of fifty boys who came into the prison between the age of nine and sixteen, all but two had been Sunday School scholars, twenty-nine in Church schools, fourteen in Chapel schools, and four in both; twenty were still attending, and twenty-eight had left. Forty-two claimed to have attended regularly, and twenty-nine had had prizes chiefly for regular attendance. Yet of these, only twenty-nine knew the Lord's Prayer perfectly, only thirty-one could tell the number of the Commandments, seven could repeat the sixth and ninth Commandments, forty knew neither, seven were entirely ignorant of how Christ died, twenty-one could tell nothing of what happened to Him after His death, and six had no idea where He was now. The prevalent idea of the present occupation of Christ was that He was engaged in "taking down everything that we do wrong." "Oh dear, oh dear!" says Mr. Horsley in conclusion, "How can children be expected to love an awful combination of a detective and a public prosecutor?"

THE REV. S. GLADSTONE, Rector of Hawarden, speaking on Monday at a clerical conference, urged the conductors of Sunday Schools to make their Centenary a time for radical reform. He believed that no good institution was so enormously overpraised. It did not deserve one hundredth part of the credit which it freely bestowed upon itself, and an ignorant world of admirers re-echoed. The means for attaining their objects were so utterly inadequate that some clergymen refused to have anything to do with a system which looked so hollow and rotten. Had they never heard of Sunday Schools being turned into bear gardens either before or after school? How often were schools hindered, if not entirely upset, by the presence of one or two virtuous but utterly inefficient teachers, who fidgeted about and took out their reward in gossiping, in levity of conduct, and in the mischievous folly of smart dressing? There was something, too, of bribery and corruption, by means of undeserved treats and prizes, to secure the children's attendance, and of admitting all comers, even deserters from other schools.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL CENTENARY BIBLE has just been issued by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the Queen's Printers. It combines the "Reference Bible" with the "Variorum Bible," or the Authorised Version edited, with various Renderings and Readings, as advocated by the best Hebrew and Greek scholars; the "Aids to the Student of the Holy Bible," from the Queen's Printers' Bible for Teachers; and "A Glossary of Bible Words," with illustrations from English writers contemporary with the Authorised Version.

THE JESUITS IN FRANCE.—On Wednesday, the day on which the Jesuit establishments throughout France were closed, the Catholic Union of Great Britain held its annual meeting under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk, and enthusiastically adopted a resolution expressing deep sympathy with the religious Orders in France, and respectful admiration of their heroic constancy in the face of anti-Christian persecution.

THE REFORMED GALILICAN CHURCH.—On Monday a meeting was held in Lambeth Palace with the view of giving financial support to M. Loyson's (Père Hyacinthe's) efforts in the cause of Catholic Reform in France. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and many Bishops and influential persons were present. M. Loyson, in a French speech, explained to his audience the nature of his work in Paris. He pointed to the very slight progress which had been made in France by Continental Protestantism as a proof that it was too weak to resist Papal aggression, and said that he wished to revive the Gallican Church, to be at once Catholic and Evangelical. Dr. Kerckhoffs, a lay member of M. Loyson's congregation, gave an account of the financial condition of the Church, in which it was shown that funds were urgently needed, and the Primate made an earnest appeal for aid.

ECCLESIASTICAL COLOURS.—The *Standard* says that petitions to the Convocations of Canterbury and York are now being signed, praying for the appointment of a Committee in each Province to inquire into the existing use of ecclesiastical colours in the Church of England, it being alleged that within the last fifty years the "Roman sequence of colours" for altar-cloths and vestments has been adopted in many English churches to mark the different seasons of the Christian year, in accordance with the usage of the Church of Rome, thereby rendering the use of ecclesiastical colours in the Church of England more in accord with the use of Rome than it was even prior to the Reformation; although such use is opposed to the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon Church, to the final Settlement of 1662, and to "the Ornaments Rubric" of the Book of Common Prayer.

FATHER ANTHONY, an eloquent Roman Catholic preacher, the founder of the Capuchin monasteries at Greenhithe and Crawley, has just died at the age of forty-seven.



ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The production of Hérold's *Pr aux Clercs* on Saturday is one of the pleasant incidents of a no over-eventful season. The work itself is in the best style of a composer who, if taken for what he absolutely was, and not compared, as has been sometimes the fashion, with Auber, his superior under all conditions, must be invariably acceptable to lovers of French operatic music undisguised—in other terms, natural, and free from that modern German influence with which it has happily nothing essentially in common. Brought out at the Opéra Comique as far back as the winter of 1832, only two years later than Auber's *Fra Diavolo*, the melodies, like those of its immediate precursor, *Zampa*, sound as fresh and spontaneous as though they had been born of yesterday. Further than this we need not look. Hérold was not, and could never have become, a great musician. *Le Pr aux Clercs*, the successful production of which Hérold only survived one month (dying in January, 1833), is quite as convincing a proof of this as *Zampa*—for mystical reasons best known to themselves, preferred by our rarely diverting modern Teutons to its immediate successor. At Covent Garden we have the Italian version, with recitatives in place of the original dialogue, recitatives unlike those which, some seasons past, enveloped the *Diamans de la Couronne* in a mist—at least discreet and undemonstrative. The story of *Le Pr aux Clercs* (by Planard) has been told over and over again, since an English version, some five and forty years gone by, was produced by the late Alfred Bunn, under the title *The Challenge*. It is to the "Opéra Comique" what the *Huguenots* is to the "Grand Opera." Marguerite de Valois, wife of Henri de Navarre,

figures as *Dea ex machina* in one as in the other; her protégée, Isabelle, is, in her way, a sort of Valentine, and De Mergy, a (very) pale Raoul de Nangis. Here all resemblance between the two works ceases. The cast of the *dramatis personæ* at Mr. Gye's theatre is for the most part highly effective, and the opera is well placed upon the stage. The character of Isabelle is one precisely suited to Madame Albani, who imparts to it all the required sentiment and executes the music with the taste and facility of an artist to whom nothing comes amiss. As an example of singing and expression little short of perfect, the soliloquy at the commencement of the second act ("Jours de mon enfance," as familiarly known) may be singled out. Here the opening movement was given with as much genuine expression as the "cabaletta" (if the term may apply to an Opéra Comique *bravura*) with admirably sustained fluency to the very end. The violin *obbligato*, played by Mr. Carrodus, leader of the orchestra, added no little to the effect. Other parts were more or less efficiently supported, by Mdlle. Pasqua as Marguerite, Mdlle. Valleria as the lively Ninetta (Nicette), Signor Cotogni as the intriguing Cantarello, and M. Gaillard as Giro, the host of the "Pr aux Clercs." The performance generally was effective, though the interpolated ballet, while prettily conceived, is much too long, and the music by no means worthy to be associated with that of Hérold, who wrote a ballet himself, entitled *La Sonnambule*, which many amateurs still remember with infinite satisfaction. It is worth while suggesting to Signor Vianesi, by the way, that the orchestra does not count for everything in an operatic representation. The singers on the stage might reasonably insist (now and then) that what they have to say is intended to be heard, as most probably involving "some necessary question of the play." For to-night we are promised Mr. Gye's second novelty, in the shape of *Estrella*, an Italian version of M. Jules Cohen's comic opera, *Les Bluets*, with Madame Adelina Patti and Signor Nicolini in the leading characters.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—There is nothing new to report about this theatre. Miss Minnie Hauk made her last appearance on Tuesday, the opera selected for the occasion being *Carmen*, the fame of which in this country is chiefly due to her unrivalled impersonation of the leading character. About the *rentrée* of Madame Etelka Gerster as Amina in the *Sonnambula*—the part in which she first appealed to the suffrages of a London public—we must defer speaking till next week. For to-night we are promised the long-expected opera, *Mefistofele*, which has gained for its composer a world-wide renown that still waits confirmation in "unmusical England." Signor Boito may be congratulated that in Mdlle. Christine Nilsson he will find a German Margaret and a Trojan Helen fit to meet his highest aspirations.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT'S CONCERT.—The annual concert of Sir Julius Benedict is one of the greatest events of the (so-called) "musical season." The programme always includes a variety of attractions, and on Wednesday afternoon St. James's Hall was literally crammed. "All the talents vocal and instrumental," were engaged, and to crown the whole, Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt recited a French poem ("Bérurier"), with exquisite feeling. A little more of Sir Julius Benedict's music was alone required to make the programme unexceptionable.

WAIFS.—Mdlle. Zaré Thalberg left London for Barcelona on Thursday. Miss Minnie Hauk leaves on Tuesday next for a holiday in Switzerland. She returns in the autumn to take the leading part in *Mefistofele* at Her Majesty's Theatre.—Madame Frapollé, the excellent contralto, wife of Signor Frapollé, the well-known operatic tenor, died at Milan, on Monday the 28th ult., of a long and painful illness. By those who knew her best she will be most regretted.—Signor Boito has been for some days in London, superintending the rehearsal of his opera, *Mefistofele*. Mynheer Verhulst, the famous Dutch composer, of whom Schumann speaks in terms so complimentary, was present at the performance of *Israel in Egypt*, on the third day of the Handel Festival, with his daughter, a pianist of note in her own country; so were Herr Gernsheim, a Berlin musician of distinction, for our acquaintance with whom we are indebted to the interesting Pianoforte Recitals of Mr. Charles Hallé, M. Reyer, composer of *La Statue*, successor to M. D'Ortigue (who succeeded the late Berlioz) as musical critic of the *Journal des Débats*, and other foreign artists of more or less eminence.—M. Jules Cohen, composer of *Les Bluets* (*Estrella*), has arrived in London.—Mr. Hallé gave the last of his instructive pianoforte recitals yesterday, at St. James's Hall. These performances will be worth referring to if only because Mr. Hallé has introduced to his patrons several new works of more or less interest.—At the last Philharmonic Concert (Wednesday) a new overture, "Twelfth Night," from the pen of Sir Julius Benedict, and a pianoforte concerto, by Mr. Arthur H. Jackson, a pupil at our Royal Academy of Music, admirably executed by Miss Agnes Zimmermann, were conspicuous features.



THE TURF.—Racing in Hampshire is always enjoyable, and no tryst is so pleasant as Stockbridge, which possesses one of the best courses in the Kingdom. Last week the three days, including that on which the Bibury Club held its annual festival, on the historic Downs associated for some years with Lord George Bentinck's racing career, were patronised by the *élite* of the Turf, and were in marked contrast from their quiet and aristocratic surroundings to those on which earlier in the week racing was pursued at Newcastle, where the uproar and enthusiasm of the Northern pitmen create a scene of wild excitement. On the Bibury day at Stockbridge, where the gentlemen jockeys took their usual part, the victory of Sir F. Johnstone's Chelsea in the Biennial Stakes confirms his position in the first rank of this season's two-year-olds, while at the Stockbridge Meeting proper Scobell, by securing both the Mottisfont and Hurstbourne Stakes, established himself in the same category, especially by his defeat of Althotas in the latter. The great features of the Thursday's racing were the good luck of Mr. C. J. Curtis, who had three races put to his credit, and the riding of three winners by little Salter, who seems destined to make a reputation for himself. In one of these races, the Stockbridge Cup, he landed as winner the most extreme outsider, his mount, the two-year-old Elfe, beating the favourite Phoenix by a head. But the little jockey did even a better thing next day when on Duval, in the Anglesey Plate, he realised a 20 to 1 chance, for at this figure the winner stood in a small field of six. This week the Hampshire racing has been continued at old-fashioned cheerful Winchester, and at Southampton. At the former old Strathavon picked up another prize in the Citizens' Plate, and Randal McEagh again earned a bracket in the Stewards' Plate, which success he still further followed up on the second day in the City Members' Plate. The appearance of Sir Charles, the favourite for next year's Derby, in the Westminster Foal Stakes, created much interest, but so great was his reputation, based on his past performances, that they laid more than 4 to 1 on him, though four competitors, including Chelsea, entered the field against him. His victory was such an easy one, that if no misfortune befall him Mr. Legh's colt is probably destined to maintain his place at the head of the Derby quotations like Bend

Or this year. Her Majesty's Plate brought out the unusually large field of seven, of whom Count Lagrange's Inval was made favourite, and by winning made up somewhat for his disappointing second in the Northumberland Plate.—The acceptances for the Goodwood Stakes and Liverpool Cup are published, for the former of which Bay Archer has been made first favourite at 7 to 1, and Mycenæ, the winner of the Northumberland Plate, at 8 is second on the list.

CRICKET.—There has been no lack of interesting cricket in all directions during the last week. The annual match between Eton and Winchester Boys was played at the school home of the latter, and a most tough one it proved, the Eton Boys winning by nine runs only, after a good exhibition of cricket on both sides. Up to the present time Eton has won thirty-four and Winchester fifteen matches.—A celebrated cricket match was played on June 27th and 28th, 1780, between the Duke of Dorset's Eleven and that of Sir Horace Mann. It was for a stake of 500 guineas, and was won by Sir Horace Mann's side. To commemorate this match, Earl Amherst and Earl Stanhope selected two sides, which played against each other on Saturday last at Sevenoaks, when Earl Amherst's team won by five runs on the first innings. There was a large attendance of country magnates, and a considerable contingent of "London Society" present.—A very evenly contested match has been played between Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, resulting, after a most exciting finish, in the victory of Notts by two wickets. With the exception of Lockwood's 44 (not out) in the second innings of Yorkshire, no large scores were made, and indeed the totals of all the four innings were remarkably small, Yorkshire being represented by 66 and 85, and Notts by 98 and 53 (two wickets to fall).—The Oxford and Cambridge match was commenced at Lord's on Monday, on which day and the following most lovely weather prevailed, and a larger assembly than ever was seen on the ground. The recent trial matches in London indicated that Oxford would have no chance of winning on the present occasion; but the Dark Blues made a much better fight of it, at least in the first innings, than was expected, scoring 132 against the 166 of Cambridge. The Light Blues, however, did better on their second hand, 232 being the sum total reached. To make up the balance was far beyond the power of Oxford, notwithstanding the excellent stand made by Messrs. Colebrooke, Evans, and Fowler, and they were defeated by 115 runs. Cambridge has now won twenty-three and Oxford twenty-one matches.



THE TICHBORNE CASE.—The ingenious arguments of Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., in support of the Writ of Error granted by Sir J. Holker in the case of "The Queen v. Orton, alias Castro, alias Sir Roger Tichborne," failed to convince the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal, who were unanimous in dismissing the appeal, and affirming the double sentence passed by the Court of Queen's Bench. Lord Justice James considered that the writ had been "imprudently issued," and though Lord Justice Bramwell dissented from this opinion, thinking that the late Attorney-General had not acted in the matter without due consideration, both he and Lord Justice Brett agreed that the point raised was "the plainest that ever came before a Court of Justice," and all united in characterising the arguments employed by the appellant's counsel as "monstrous." They held that several counts in one indictment were equivalent to several indictments. Referring to the judgment of an American Court, quoted by Mr. Benjamin, but which of course is not in any way binding on our judges, Lord Justice James said that he was unable to discover upon what principle or reason it was founded; and declared that the one suggested by the defendant's counsel was "startling, if not shocking," its effect being that, "if a man committed an offence the utmost punishment for which was too light, he could with absolute immunity commit any number of offences if he were tried before the expiration of his first sentence, and with comparative immunity if his trial were postponed until after he had fulfilled his sentence." The appellant was tried and sentenced on two distinct charges of perjury, committed in two distinct suits, in different courts and upon different occasions; and even those who still, in spite of his conviction, believe him to be innocent, can hardly quarrel with the interpretation of the legal question, which is now finally settled, unless his friends are sanguine enough to appeal to the House of Lords. The effect of the judgment is of course that the Claimant may be legally detained in prison for another seven years, dating from February next; though, as a matter of grace, he may be released somewhat earlier in consideration of "marks" earned by good conduct.

THREATENING THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—William Mullins, the man who in February last was convicted of threatening to murder Mr. Gray, but who was allowed to go at large on promising not to repeat the offence, was on Wednesday brought up for judgment, in consequence of having subsequently annoyed that gentleman. He made an excited and incoherent address, impugning the validity of his conviction, but Mr. Justice Hawkins sentenced him to three months' imprisonment, after which he will have to find sureties for his good behaviour for a further period of twelve months.

A THREATENING LETTER, couched in the following terms, has just been received by Sir H. Drummond Wolff, M.P.:—"London, 6, 25, 1880. Honourable Sir,—Surely we can elect who we like to Parliament our Society have cast lots and it has fell to me we are steady and mean it there are two of you we must make sure if is not for months. Prepare to meet your God it is decreed that i cie for yu liberty equality and fraternity."

SOME EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES have been brought against the chairman of the Tottenham and Edmonton Gas Company by one of the shareholders of that company. Three summonses were taken out, two of which, alleging theft of a large quantity of gas and fraudulent omission of particulars from the company's ledger, were dismissed. He is, however, sent for trial on the third charge, which is that of burning gas in his house without a meter from January, 1862, down to last May, the quantity consumed being valued at the rate of at least 20s. per year. The defence appears to be that his official position entitled him to a free supply.

MRS. WELDON was liberated from Newgate on Wednesday on the completion of her sentence for libelling Mr. Rivière. She was welcomed outside the gaol by a crowd of friends who loudly cheered, and scattered flowers about her as she stepped into her carriage.

THE "LONDON FIGARO," in the persons of its editor and printer, has again appeared as defendant to a charge of libel brought by the Rev. W. Pennington, of St. Philip's, South Kensington, who complained of an article in which he was accused of simony, of setting his congregation by the ears, and of using indelicate language in the pulpit. The editor has, however, apologised and withdrawn the imputations, and the summons has consequently been withdrawn by permission of the magistrate.

"KLEPTOMANIA."—At Durham, the other day a young girl who was stated to be highly connected, and the heiress to a large amount of property, pleading guilty to a charge of obtaining three gold chains by false pretences, urged in extenuation that she

(Continued on page 14.)



AFTER A RAILWAY ACCIDENT — THE FALLEN BRIDGE AND TRAIN ON THE MIDLAND LINE NEAR HEREFORD

AFTER A RAILWAY ACCIDENT

OUR engraving, which is from a photograph by W. H. Bustin, of Hereford, represents the terrible condition of things brought about by the fall of the Hay Bridge on the Midland Railway, near Hereford, on Thursday, 17th ult. The small stream had during the previous week been greatly swollen by heavy rains, but it is doubtful whether it actually collapsed before the train reached the spot, or whether both fell together. All that is positively known is that a passenger train, crowded with excursionists, had passed over safely somewhat earlier, and that the darkness of the night must have prevented the driver of the luggage train from seeing that the bridge was swept away, supposing that to have been the case. The train, consisting of an engine, tender, and ten carriages, was precipitated with great force into the stream, and the next morning the wreck presented an extraordinary appearance. As will be seen in our engraving the carriages were smashed and twisted and piled up in a confused mass, one of the trucks being found completely upside down, it having turned over in its descent, while the guard's van, which had been immediately behind it, stood in its proper position, exactly over it, the wheels of the one resting upon those of the other. The driver, George Parker, of Brecon, was killed instantaneously, the stoker was severely injured, having one arm broken, and the guard had a very narrow escape. At the coroner's inquiry it was stated that the bridge was built about sixteen years ago, and that it had been regularly tested by the same system as that used by the

Board of Trade. The accident was attributed entirely to the exceptional character of the flood, no structural defect being discovered in the bridge, which was thought to have been as sound two hours before the disaster as when it was first built.

FREEDING THE BRIDGES

MANY obvious advantages are conferred by the passage of a broad river through a great city, but, on the other hand, it undeniably acts as a barrier to intercourse. It can only be crossed by means of boats or bridges, and, where tolls are levied for the use of these conveniences, the oft-repeated tax, small as it appears singly, presses heavily on the slender incomes of the poor.

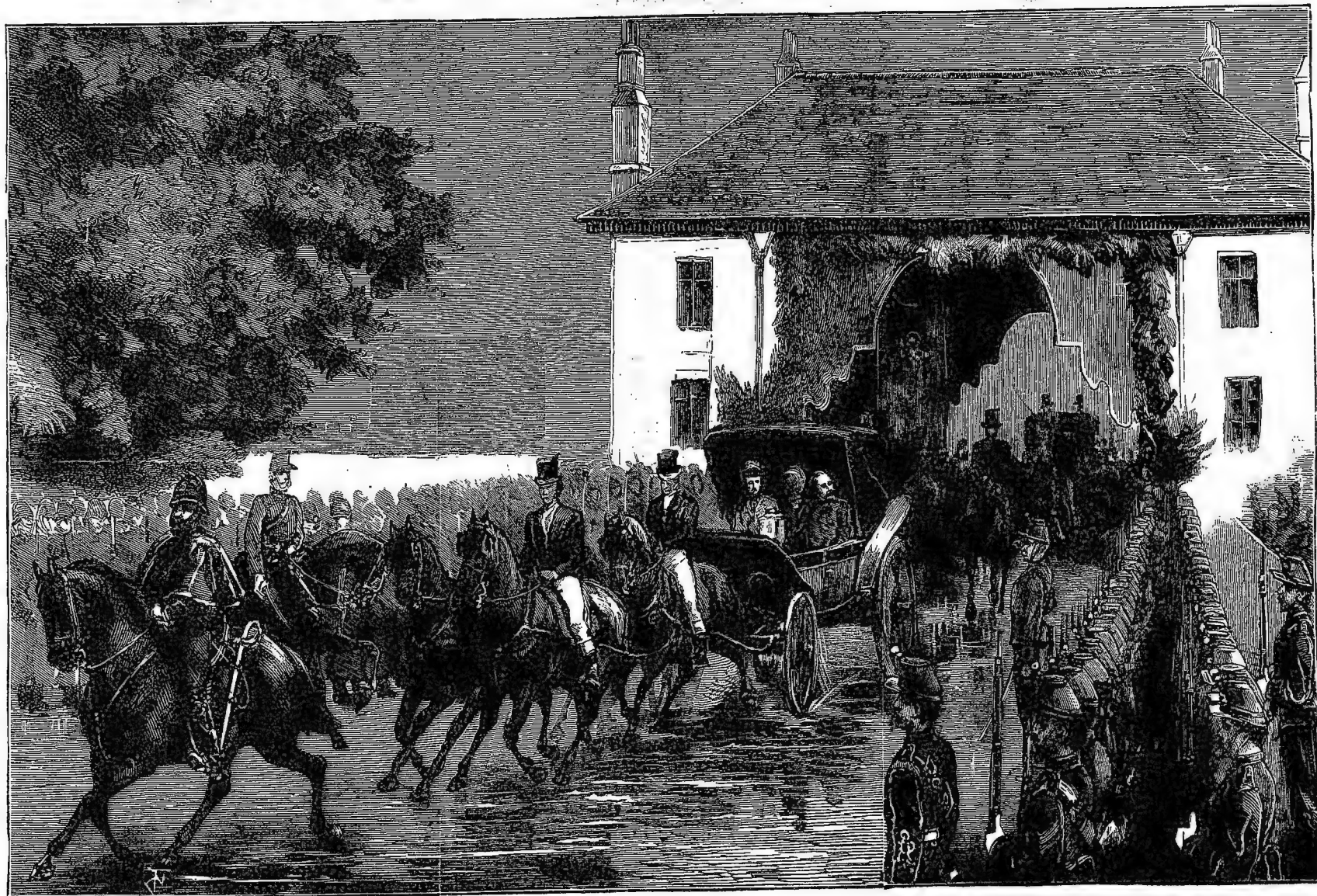
When there were only three free bridges across the metropolitan part of the Thames, namely, London, Blackfriars, and Westminster, poor people often made a long and weary round to avoid the halfpenny toll at Waterloo, and, instead of every wife carrying across her husband's dinner—in cases where Surrey-side residents were employed on the Middlesex shore—one woman would be deputed as the bearer of half-a-dozen meals, thus effecting a saving of twopence halfpenny.

The first of the toll-bridges freed was that of Southwark, then in 1877 the Metropolis Toll Bridges Act was passed, and gradually the ten remaining bridges within the metropolitan boundary, from London Bridge on the east to Hammersmith Bridge on the west, have been opened free to the public. Early last year the

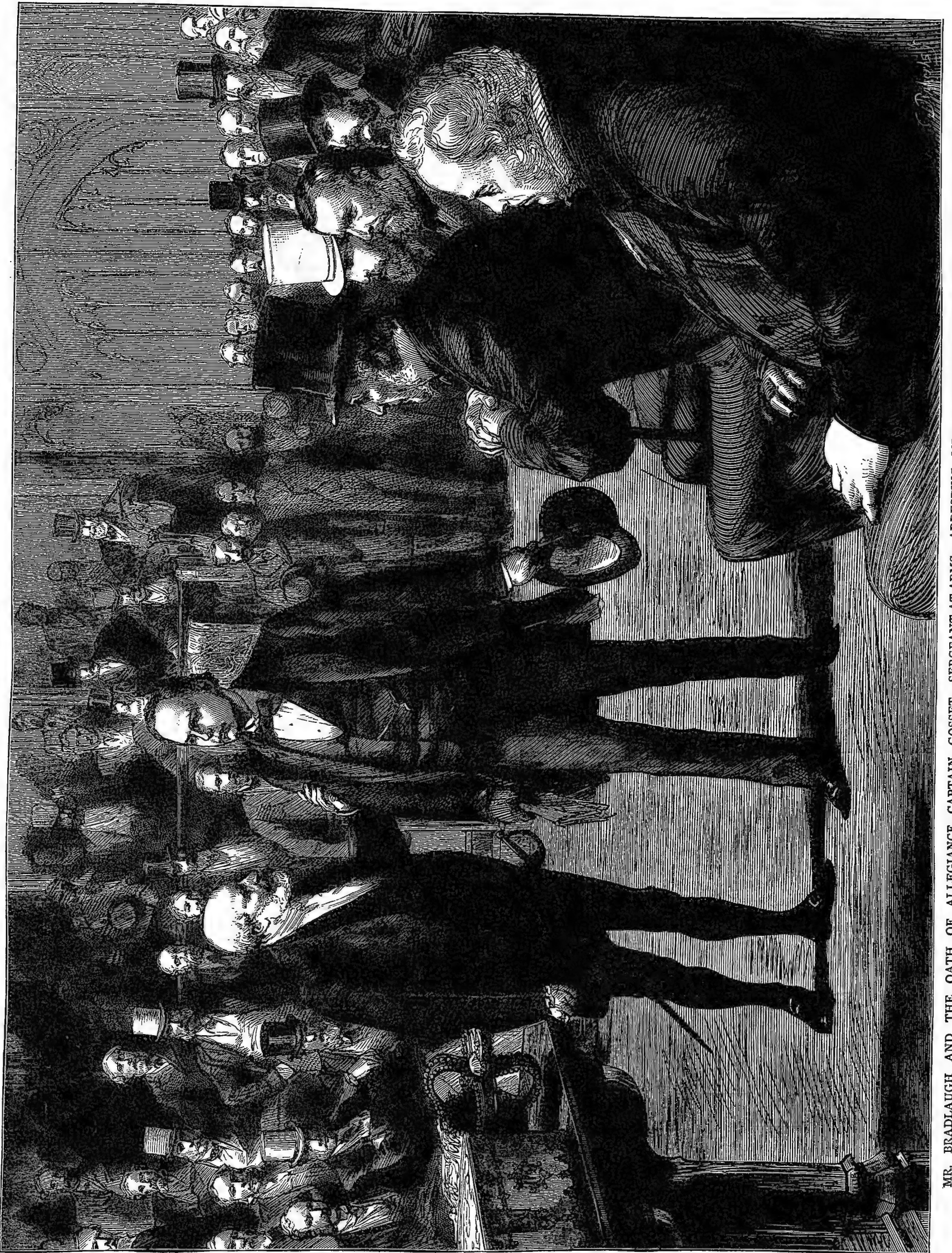
Prince and Princess of Wales presided at the opening of Lambeth, Vauxhall, Chelsea, the New Albert Suspension, and Battersea Bridges; while on Saturday last, the 26th ultimo, their Royal Highnesses declared the three remaining toll bridges, namely, Wandsworth, Putney, and Hammersmith, free of all future impost.

The Royal visitors were received with the greatest enthusiasm, the thoroughfare of the procession was gaily decorated, and enlivened by the presence of bands of schoolchildren and bodies of volunteers. But the weather was unpropitious. A thunderstorm, accompanied by rain like that of the tropics, burst over that quarter of London just as the procession started, causing much discomfort, and spoiling the effect of the ceremonial.

Of course it will be understood that this so-called "freeing" of the bridges is, after all, a transfer, not an abolition, of payment. Hereafter the ratepayers of London will pay, instead of the actual bridge-users. Though an undoubted inconvenience is thus got rid of, and an impost which ill accords with modern usages, the saving, even to the poor, is probably more apparent than real, as the removal of the bridge-tolls has tended to raise rents in the Surrey-side streets near the river. The bridge-owners have been well paid for their several properties, though they did not get so much as they asked. Nor is it pleasant to learn that some of the bridges thus acquired are in such a bad state that they will soon have to be rebuilt, the cost being defrayed out of the pockets of us poor ratepayers.



FREEDING THE THAMES BRIDGES — THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT PUTNEY BRIDGE



MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE—CAPTAIN GOSSET, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, ARRESTING MR. BRADLAUGH UPON THE SPEAKER'S WARRANT

had been seized with a sudden fit of kleptomania. The magistrate, however, sent her to prison for three months.

A STRANGE PUNISHMENT for talkative children has been invented by an assistant teacher in a Board School in Southwark, who was the other day summoned for having assaulted a little girl aged five years by sealing up her mouth with sticking plaster because she persisted in chattering to her schoolmates. The defendant expressed her regret, and was only ordered to enter into her recognisances to keep the peace.

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE. — Horrors multiply apace. The Harley Street murder still remains a mystery, and now we have a similar tragedy reported from the York Road, Lambeth, the victim in this case being an unfortunate servant girl who, it seems, was subject to fits, and who appears to have been killed by her mistress, a maiden lady, who is supposed to be insane, but against whom a coroner's jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder. The

mutilated body of the girl was found in a box in the kitchen, little or no attempt having been made to get rid of traces of the crime, and the most curious thing in connection with the case is the fact that a lady lodger, who was the only other occupant of the house, heard no quarrel or struggle, and seems to have had no suspicion of the fearful deed which had been committed. — Another murder has been committed in the City of London Infirmary by a Russian named Salenskam, who on Monday was taken thither by the police, having been found insensible in the streets. On the next day he suddenly jumped out of bed, and seizing a chair dashed out the brains of a fellow inmate named Harris, a Polish Jew. Salenskam was subsequently found to be a raving maniac.

A MONUMENT TO THAT CHARMING POET AND FAIRY TALE TELLER, Hans Christian Andersen, was inaugurated at Copenhagen on Saturday, the King, Queen, and all the notabilities of the Danish

capital being present. The poet is represented in modern dress, sitting in a chair, and reading one of his fairy tales to an imaginary audience. The place chosen for the statue is the garden surrounding the venerable Castle of Rosenborg, one of the favourite resorts of the Copenhagen public, and situate near the centre of the town.

THE CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE presented to the United States by the Khedive of Egypt, arrived at Gibraltar last week. It is being conveyed across the Atlantic in the *Dessong*.

OUR LONDON FRIEND THE HOUSE SPARROW does not seem to be appreciated across the Atlantic, where he appears to have a bad reputation. The *Toledo Blade* calls him "a swaggerer, a boaster, a liar, and a caucus-packer, a frequenter of free lunches, and a 'dead-head' generally. He has no domestic virtues, and is as devoid of public spirit as a defeated candidate after a county election. His appearance in this country was a misfortune, and his continuance here is a nuisance that ought to be abated by general legislation."

ILLUSTRATIONS and DESIGNS

for ADVERTISEMENTS, &c., executed at first cost.—Apply to R. D. EDWARDS, at the Office of this Journal.

CASSELL'S MAGAZINE for

JULY, price 7d., contains—
PROFESSOR NORDENSKJOLD AND THE
NORTH-EAST PASSAGE.
A SAPPER AND MINER.
PICTURES ON THE WALL.
AN AMERICAN TEA-TABLE.
CRADLE SONG.
THE CHIMNEY AT LISGARVAN MILL: a Story.
CAN ANIMALS TALK?
GARDENING IN JULY.
ARAB LOVE SONG. With Music.
ENGLAND AS IT IS.
THE ANNUAL HOLIDAY: How to Benefit by it.
By a Family Doctor.
FISH-CULTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN.
TWO NEW UNIVERSITIES.
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR SERVANTS.
WHAT TO WEAR. Chat-Chat on Dress. By our
Paris Correspondent.
Serial Stories:
HORACE MCLEAN: a Story of a Search in Strange
Places.
HOW VICKERS CROFT WAS REDEEMED, &c.

THE MAGAZINE OF ART for

JULY, price 7d., contains—
"THE ARMADA IN SIGHT." By SEYMOUR LUCAS.
TREASURE HOUSES OF ART.—VIII. Wilton
House. With Five Engravings.
OUR LIVING ARTISTS: J. E. BOEHM, A.R.A.
With Portrait and Two Engravings.
MOSAIC DECORATION. With Engravings.
GLASGOW INSTITUTE OF THE FINE ARTS.
With Five Engravings.
LANDSCAPE PAINTING AS AN ACCESSORY
IN THE PICTURES OF THE OLD MASTERS.
With Two Illustrations.
PICTURES OF THE YEAR. With Four Engravings.
THE ENGLISH HOMESTEAD.
THE COMMONPLACE IN ART.
DECORATIVE ART. With Engravings.
THE ART OF ILLUMINATING.
CASSELL, PETER, GALPIN, and CO., London.

COMPANION TO MUNICH AND THE

AMMERGAU PASSION-PLAY.
AN ART STUDENT IN MUNICH.
By ANNA MARY HOWITT-WATTS. New Edition.
Revised by the Author. With several New Chapters.
Of all Booksellers. 8s. 6d., 2 vols. cloth. Price 10s. 6d.
THOS. DE LA RUE and CO., London.

STRANGE STORIES FROM A

CHINESE STUDIO. Translated and annotated
by HERBERT A. GILES, of H.M.'s Consular Service.
Of all Booksellers.
THOS. DE LA RUE and CO., London.

Now Ready, Second Edition, crown 8vo. Price 7s. 6d.

CARD ESSAYS, CLAY'S DECISIONS, and CARD-TABLE TALK, by "CAVEN-
DISH." With Portrait of Author. Of all Booksellers,
and at the Libraries.
THOS. DE LA RUE and CO., London.

Demy 8vo, Cloth, price 25s. With Map, and Illustrations on Wood.

JUNGLE LIFE IN INDIA; OR,
THE JOURNALS AND JOURNALS OF AN INDIAN
GEOLOGIST. By V. BALI, M.A., F.G.S., &c.
Of all Booksellers.
THOS. DE LA RUE and CO., London.

Crown 8vo, Cloth, price 7s.

BOSWELL'S CORRESPONDENCE with the HON. AN. REW ERSKINE
and his JOURNAL OF A TOUR TO CORSICA.
By GEORGE BURDECK HILL, D.C.L. Of all Book-
sellers.
THOS. DE LA RUE and CO., London.

Crown 8vo, 2 vols., cloth, price 10s. 6d.

ERNESTINE. A Novel. By the
Authors of the "Culture Maiden." Trans-
lated from the German by the Rev. S. BARAG-
GOULD. Of all Booksellers.
THOS. DE LA RUE and CO., London.

Crown 8vo, Cloth, price 10s.

A SIMPLE STORY, and NATURE
AND ART. By Mrs. INCHBALD. With a Por-
trait and Introductory Memoir by WILLIAM BELL
SCOTT. Of all Booksellers.
THOS. DE LA RUE and CO., London.

Now Ready (One Shilling), No. 247.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE
for JULY. With Illustrations by GEORGE
DU MAURIER and W. SMALL.
CONTENTS:
White Wings: A Yachting Romance. (With an Illustration.) Chap. XXXVIII.—A Parable. XXXIX.—
A Release. XL.—While the Ripples Fold upon
Sands of Gold.
A New Study of Tennyson. Part II.
Giovanni Battista Belzoni. By Richard F. Burton.
Studies in Kentish Chalk.
Cimabue and Coal-scuttles.
Unreformed Clergy in a Library.—No. XXII. Sterne.
Washington Square. By Henry James, Jun. (With
an Illustration.) Chapters VII.—XII.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 15, Waterloo Pl.

NOW READY.

FAMILY HERALD for JULY,
Part 446. Price 6d., post free, 7½d.

FAMILY HERALD for JULY

contains the DOUBLE SEASIDE NUMBER,
with a complete Novel, entitled
A BRIDGE OF LOVE.
By the Author of "Dora Thorne," "A Dead
Heart," "Which Loved Him Best," "The Love that
Lives," "At War with Herself," "Lord Lyne's
Choice," &c.
With Complete Stories, Essays, Answers to Corre-
spondents, Poetry, and Miscellaneous.
The *Saturday Review* says of the FAMILY HERALD—
"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the
best circulating library stories."
W. STEVENS, 421, Strand, London; and all News-
vendors.

Now ready, crown 8vo, cloth, price 5s.

CARLSBAD
AND
ITS NATURAL HEALING AGENTS,
FROM THE
PHYSIOLOGICAL AND THERAPEUTICAL
POINT OF VIEW.
By J. KRAUS, M.D.,
Consulting Physician at Carlsbad.
With Notes Introductory
by the Rev. JOHN W. WALTERS, M.A.,
Rector of Norton, Devonshire.
Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged.
London: TRUBNER and CO., Ludgate Hill.

ALFRED B. PEARCE, 39, Ludgate

Hill, INVITES INSPECTION of all that is
new and beautiful in useful and ornamental CHINA
and GLASS, including—
Dinner Services ("Cottage," 50 pieces) . . . 13 6
Dinner Services for 12 persons (108 pieces) . . . 15 0
Gilt China Dessert Services for 12 persons . . . 17 6
Gilt China Tea Services (88 pieces) . . . 17 6
China Breakfast Services for 12 persons . . . 17 6
Toilet Services (for washstands) 6s. 6d. and
White Stone Jugs, "Grecian," set of three . . . 1 3
All really excellent patterns.
Quart Decanters, good cut glass . . . 5 0
Claret Decanters (with handle) . . . 6 0
Plain Eight Claret Glasses . . . 1 0
Wine Glasses, plain or cut . . . 1 0
Engraved Wine Glasses . . . 3 6
Hock Glasses, coloured bowl . . . 3 0
Half-pint Cut Tumblers . . . 3 0
Plain Light Finger-Glasses . . . 3 0
Other articles proportionately cheap.
Descriptive Catalogue post-free.
39, LUDGATE HILL. Established 1760.

JOHN A. LAVELL & CO.'S

CELEBRATED CARDS
FROM STEEL PLATES.
Find them at the Stationers or
send 21s. by mail.
D. L. CHAPIN and CO.,
45, Rathbone Place, W.

TALES OF OUR GREAT

FAMILIES. Second Series. By EDWARD
WALFORD, M.A. Now ready in 2 vols., 21s.
HURST and BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough St.

The cut-out pattern of the NEW LANGTRY HOOD

is given away with the JULY Number of
WELDON'S LADIES' JOURNAL
—3d. monthly. Postage 1d. Is the best and
cheapest Fashion Journal ever issued.
WELDON and CO., 9, Southampton St., Strand, W.C.

MAUDE V. WHITE'S NEW

ARSENAL YET PRESENT . . . 4s.
TWO BLOSSOMS . . . 4s.
MONTROSE LOVE SONG . . . 4s.
(These Songs sung by Mr. Santley at the Monday
Popular and Ballad Concerts, and enthusiastically
encored.)
THE SEA HATH ITS PEARLS . . . 4s.
LOVING AND TRUE . . . 4s.
STANLEY LUCAS, WEBER and CO., 84, New
Bond Street London.

Just published, post free, two stamps.

DYSPEPSIA and the SEVERER
FORMS OF INDIGESTION. A small pam-
phlet on these distressing complaints and their complete
cures.
Published by the Author, RICHARD KING, Esq.,
Staff Surgeon, Royal Navy, 23, Warwick St., Rugby.

BY DR. BARR MEADOWS.

Fourth Edition, cloth, post free, 12 stamps.
ERRORS OF HOMOEOPATHY.
G. HILL, 154, Westminster Bridge Road.

BRUSSELS HOTEL de SUEDE,

Rue de l'Évêque.—First-class
Establishment, near New Boule-
vards and Place de la Monnaie.

TOTLAND BAY, ISLE OF WIGHT, NEAR

ALUM BAY.
TOTLAND BAY HOTEL.—Mag-
nificent Sea Views.—Comfort with moderate
charges. Billiard-room and Tennis-lawn. Bracing Air.
Excellent Sands and Promenade Pier. Good Anchorage
for Yachts.
Apply to Miss FLEMING, Manageress, late of the
Langham Hotel.

CHARITY ORGANISATION

SOCIETY. Patron—The Queen.
The object of this Society is the improvement of the
condition of the poor—(1) by bringing about co-
operation between the Charities and the Poor Law,
and amongst the Charities; (2) by securing due in-
vestigation and fitting action in all cases; and (3) by re-
pressing mendacity.
Committees (38) have been established throughout
the country.
CONTRIBUTIONS towards the expenses of the
Council can be paid at the Central Office, 15, Bucking-
ham Street, Adelphi; or to Messrs. Coutts and Co.,
59, Strand, W.C. Contributions for the poorer District
Committees can be paid to the District Committee Aid
Fund of the Council.
CHARLES S. LOCH, Secretary.

BEGGING LETTERS.—Persons

receiving appeals for charitable objects from
applicants with whom they are not acquainted are in-
vited, before replying to them, to COMMUNICATE
with the Central Office of the Charity Organisation
Society, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, or with one of
the District Offices.

THE HOSPITAL for SICK

CHILDREN, 48 and 49, Great Ormond Street,
W.C., and Cromwell House, Highgate.
PATRON—Her Majesty the QUEEN.
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE—Lord ABERDARE.
The Committee earnestly APPEAL for FUNDS to
enable them to proceed with the construction of the
South Wing of the new Hospital, which will afford
accommodation for 80 additional patients, making a
total of 200 beds for in-patients.
Contributions thankfully received by the Treasurer,
H. S. THORNTON, Esq., 29, Birch Lane, or by the
Secretary, at the Hospital, 49, Great Ormond Street,
W.C.; and by the Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon,
and Co., Messrs. Herries, Parquhar, and Co., and
Messrs. Hoare.

BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.—An

ENGLISH LADY desires to receive Three or
Four Boarders. Private room for meals, and every com-
fort. House close to the Museum, and in the pleasantest
and healthiest part of Brussels. Terms, inclusive of
all but beer and wine, £2 10s. per week.—Address P. Q.,
Armes Library, 2, Rue de Namur, Brussels.

MISSIONS.—Will any one send

THE GRAPHIC Weekly to a Foreign Mission?
—Apply for Address to Miss G. C. Bewsey House,
Rournemouth.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG

LADIES, South Cary House, Castle Cary, Bath.
Principals, the Misses Beake. Assisted by English and
French Governesses. Educational advantages, with
home comforts. Prospectuses on application. Inclusive
terms, forty guineas per annum.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—

BEAUTIFUL LACE copied from the Antique,
Spanish, Greek, Italian, &c., the work of the poor, for
mantle borders, tea cloths, ladies' and children's wear,
playclothes, parasol covers. Send for patterns to Madame
CHARLES, Post Office, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow.

FASHIONS.

"LE FOLLET" says: "All the
leading Parisian dressmakers are making to-
day, and costumes of black grenadine over silk. The
underskirt may be of satin or silk, and elegantly
draped, &c., or trimmed with grenadine itself, in a
variety of plissé, ruches, and bouillonnés; combined
with lace and a profusion of beads. These dresses are
accompanied by two bodices, one high, the other low.
A silk Jersey, literally covered in beads, is some-
times worn with these dresses; aiguillettes and brande-
bours of jetted cords being a most elegant addition."

GREAT VARIETIES in these

Fashionable GRENADES in these
JAYS, Regent Street.

MANTLES.—Messrs. JAY import

from the first houses in Paris models of every
style, from which ladies can select in accordance with
individual taste. These models are prepared exclu-
sively for the present season. A trimming of crepe
suited to the degree of mourning makes them also
perfect specimens of correct fashion in that alternative.
JAYS.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WARE-
HOUSE, Regent Street, W.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING HILL,

W.

NEW SERGES.

This Season's Serges. All new, pure wool, yarn
dyed. The Royal Devonshire and Wellington Estab-
lishment make, patterns of these favourite Serges are
now ready. Prices 1s. 3d., 1s. 6½d., and 1s. 11½d. per yard.
The medium quality, at 1s. 6½d. per yard, is strongly
recommended for durability. These goods are steadily
rising in value. The present prices can only be main-
tained while the large purchase lasts.

JARDINIÈRE À JOUR.

This is one of those singularly effective foreign
materials, striking in appearance; a combination of
well-blended colourings without any particular pattern;
exceedingly handsome, and far more becoming to the
wearer than one dead flat colour. 3s. 6d. per yard,
24 in. wide.

GREEK ART BROCAT.

Very well named; a most artistic-looking cloth
in Fine Art colourings only. This material would suit
the most aesthetic taste. In these days of art revival,
it is very essential that a lady's dress should be in
keeping with other surroundings, and to lovers of the
antique I think this cloth will strongly recommend
itself. 24 in. wide, 2s. 11½d. per yard.

FIL À FIL (Improved).

A fine Indian Woolen, named by our French
neighbours as above, is a great favourite for Early
Spring Dresses, being made chiefly in dark shades, and
having sufficient warmth to make it useful for present
wear. 24 in. wide, 9½d. per yard.

DRESSMAKING.

This Department has long been one of the special
features of my establishment. Ladies at a distance can
secure a perfect fit by sending measurements according
to form supplied on application. The best talent in
London is employed, and dresses for all occasions sup-
plied according to estimate at the shortest notice.
French fitters, and very moderate charges.

SILKS AT UNHEARD-OF

PRICES.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN ENGLAND.
s. d.
Black Corded Silk . . . 1 9 per yard.
Extra Quality . . . 2 9 "
Handsome Grosgrain . . . 3 9 "
Very Rich ditto . . . 4 9 "
Superb Faille . . . 5 11 "

"GROS DU MONDE."

This article is composed entirely of silk, and
will wear exceedingly well; not being as bright as
Grosgrain, is very suitable for mixing with cashmeres
and other plain dress materials. Price only 2s. 11½d.,
LOOKS WORTH 4s. 11d. per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS

FOR DERNI TOILETTE.
In consequence of the terrible depression in all kinds
of Silk Goods, I have lowered the price of the very best
quality in Japanese Silks from 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 6½d. per
yard. THE CHEAPEST SILK EVER MADE. For summer
wear it surpasses every other kind in coolness and
weight. An incomparable selection; choice of 100
colours.

THE NEW DOLMAN CASH-

MERE.
Forty-five inches wide. This beautiful Cashmere is
manufactured for dress and mantle purposes; is firm
and elastic, either with the Indian or woolly finish, or the soft
French finish. In Indigo or Woaded Blacks only.
2s. 11½d. per yard 48 in. wide. A most perfect cloth.

FANCY OATMEAL CLOTHS.

Are exceedingly fresh-looking and pretty; a large
proportion of silk is introduced, which gives a capital
effect. The great popularity of Oatmeal Cloth last season
is more than likely to be equalled this, particularly for
the fancy makes, which are quite novel. 27 in. wide,
18½d. per yard. Real Scotch, 6½d.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING HILL,

W.

THE "MANCINIUM"

VELVETEEN.
Warranted Black.
Registered, October, 1879.
MYRA'S JOURNAL of January 1st, 1880, says:—
"The Mancinium Velveteen is so rich and full in
tone that it can be used with all classes of fabrics."
LA MODE ILLUSTRÉE of March 1st, 1880, says:—
"It is absolutely perfect, and may be worn by
ladies of *haut ton*."
WELDON'S JOURNAL of March 1st, 1880, says:—
"For dresses, trimmings, and indeed all purposes
for which Silk Velvet is required, nothing can form
such a lasting substitute as the Mancinium Vel-
veteen."
Stamped in white on the back of every yard with the
Trade Mark and Name.
Sold by all first-class Drapers.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, with
excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of
Cocoa Thickened yet weakened with Starch, &c., and
nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for "BREAK-
FAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER," and invaluable
for Invalids and Children. Keeps in all climates.
Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful in Breakfast cup
costing less than a halfpenny. In tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s.,
5s. 6d., &c., by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHS well-coloured

Mrs. AGNES RUSSELL, 25, Uppham Park Road,
Turnham Green, London, W.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Please direct all Letters and Orders for
PETER ROBINSON,
SILKMERCE and LINENDRAPER,
TO THE ONLY ADDRESS,
103 to 108, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.
(Where the Business was Established in 1833).
CASH PRICES. PARCELS FREE.

GREAT SALE, COMMENCING

JULY 5, of
SUMMER and SURPLUS
STOCK, comprising
SILKS, SILK COSTUMES, DRESSES,
SHAWLS, DRESS COSTUMES, LACE,
MANTLES, WASHING COSTUMES, RIBBONS,
HOSIERY, PARASOLS, FICHUS,
FRILLINGS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS

have been made in the above departments, and
ladies are invited to write for a circular of particulars,
which will be sent free by post.

ALL Goods marked Plain Figures.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108,

OXFORD STREET, W.

SILKS.

THE STOCKS of THREE LYONS SILK
MANUFACTURERS will be included in the JULY
SALE, and comprise a Large and Cheap Collection of
Coloured and Black Silks, Satins, Brocades, and
Damasses, of Floral and Oriental Colourings.

200 pieces Coloured and Black Striped

Velvets . . . per yard . . . 2 11
2,000 Dress Lengths of Rich Coloured Silks,
all at . . . per yard . . . 2 6
(Amongst these are qualities from 3s. 6d. to
6s. 6d. per yard.)

All remnants of Coloured Silks (many

amongst these are qualities from 4s. 6d. to
6s. 6d. per yard) . . . per yard . . . 1 11
200 pieces of Coloured Silks, all the newest
shades . . . per yard . . . 2 11
100 pieces extra rich double warp Coloured
Gros Grains, usual price 7s. 6d., at per yd. . . 4 11
A vast collection of Brocade and Pom-
mour Silks . . . per yard 3s. 1 d. to
1,000 remnants of Rich Brocade Silks . . . 3 6
300 pieces of Chinese Floral Coral Silks . . . 13 6
Grisaille Silks, especially adapted for young
ladies' wear (beautifully bright) . . . 2 6
500 pieces of Black Silk-laced Satins, from
very special . . . per yard . . . 9 6
700 pieces of Black Silks, special, pure dye
only, guaranteed to wear, per yd. 3s. 6d. and
100 pieces of Rich Italian Merveilleux. This
is a new make of Black Silk of exceptional
brilliance, guaranteed, per yd. 4s. 11d. and
300 pieces of Coloured Silk-laced Duchesse
Satins, extra width, all new shades, per yd. . . 4 6
100 pieces of Extra Rich Satin Brocades,
grand and small designs, specially adapted
for Court Trains and Entire Costumes . . . 7 6
50 pieces of Black Satin de Lyon; usual
price 5s. 6d. (exceptional) . . . per yard . . . 3 11
300 Embroidered China Pongee Silks for
Garniture. In 4½ yard lengths, 20 inches
wide; usual price from 25s. 6d. to 25s.
each . . . per piece . . . 15 6
100 pieces of All Silk Black Lyons Velvet;
usual price 14s. 6d. . . per yard . . . 9 11

SILK COSTUMES.

Black Silk Walking Costumes, all new styles
Black Satin Walking Costumes, in the latest
styles . . . 3 18 6
Rich Satin and Brocade Walking Costumes . . . 10 10 0
Rich Silk and Brocade Evening Costumes . . . 11 0 6
Pongee Silk Costumes (Walking) Richly
Embroidered . . . 12 12 6
Satin Walking Skirts, in various styles . . . 1 19 6
Satin Foulard Costumes, trimmed hand-
somerly with Lace . . . 5 15 6
Foulard Costumes, in the latest design . . . 3 18 6
Model Dresses in Silk, Satin, and Foulard
are now being sold at half-price.

DRESS MATERIALS IN THE

PIECE.
380 pieces All Wool Altona Beige, Plain,
Checked or Striped, in useful shades of
Drab, Grey, Brown, &c. . . at per yard . . . 8½
180 pieces Fine Summer Cashmere Merinos,
in Black and all the New Colours, very
wide, and all Wool . . . at per yard . . . 1 10
320 dress lengths Various Mixed Fabrics,
suitable for the present and approaching
seasons at less than Half-price.
A Special Sale of Rich Wool and Silk
(Mixed) Damasses, amounting to several
hundred pieces, bought in Paris at large
discounts, will be sold, at per yd. 2s. 11d. and
These are in Oriental and other elegant
combinations of colour, and especially
adapted for Draping Costumes, &c.
A Grand Collection of Old China Pom-
mour, Indian, and other Rich Effects in
Printed Satins, highest quality, at One
Uniform Price . . . at per yard . . . 10½
480 pieces of New Brilliant, Porcelains,
Costume Cretonnes, &c. All of the very
best quality and printing . . . at per yard . . . 6
30 pieces Last Season's Patterns, at per yd. . . 4½
100 Boxes Rich Velvet Velveteen, the new
black, very wide . . . at 2s. and
Many hundred dress lengths Japanese
Silks, best quality . . . at per yard . . . 1 3
A larger Stock than usual of Rich Black
and Coloured Grenadines, in every variety
of make and design, will be sold at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
80 pieces Best Worsted Oatmeal Cloth, well
adapted for Fête, Seaside, or Walking
Dresses (formerly 1s. 4d.) . . . at per yard . . . 9
250 pieces Very Fine Black and Coloured
Alpacas, full width and very bright . . . 7½
The Remnants of all the above and other
Materials during this Sale, Reduced to
Half the Original Price.

PETER ROBINSON,

OXFORD STREET.

MATERIAL COSTUMES, IN

TURKEY
PERSIAN
INDIAN

CARPETS
CARPETS
CARPETS

INDIAN CARPETS, 10 Guineas
TURKEY CARPETS, 8 Guineas
PERSIAN CARPETS, 20 Guineas

MAPLE & CO., Importers.

ART CARPETS.—Just received, a large consignment of ANTIQUE CARPETS and RUGS, which have been bought for cash by agents specially despatched by Messrs. MAPLE and CO. Some of these are great curiosities, and worth two or three times the prices asked. Also 2,000 North Persian Rugs, sizes about 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in., 10s. 6d. These are far better in quality than the Scinde Rugs at 7s. 6d.

CARPETS.—Within the last three weeks manufacturers have advanced Brussels Carpets 7d. per yard.—MAPLE and CO. having bought very largely, will continue for the present to offer at old prices. Purchasers are advised to select at once, as the rise is sure to be permanent, even if not still higher.

CRETONNES
CRETONNES
CRETONNES
CRETONNES
CRETONNES

5,000
Pieces
in
Stock.

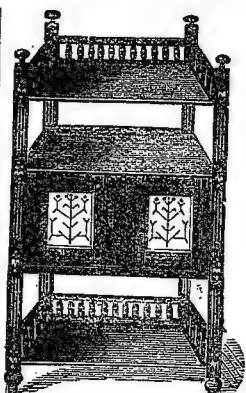
Patterns
sent free.

MAPLE and CO.—CRETONNE
CHINTZ.—The largest stock of this new and fashionable material in London; some new and exclusive designs just received, not to be obtained elsewhere. Those who study taste should see these goods before ordering. Patterns sent into the country on receiving a description of what is likely to be required.

ART CURTAINS.—The largest and choicest selection of all the new materials for curtains and the covering of furniture. Some of these are also used by ladies for dresses. Rich Silks, Tapestries, and in fact every artistic material in stock.

CURTAINS
CURTAINS
CURTAINS
CURTAINS
CURTAINS

The
Richest
and
Most
Beautiful
Designs.



SMALL EARLY ENGLISH CABINET, with decorated doors, £3 15s.

EARLY ENGLISH FURNITURE.—DINING ROOM FIRE-PLACES, with glassed affixed, Sideboards, Bookcases, Drawing-room and Bed-room Furniture carried out in the same style. Cabinets from £3 15s to 60 guineas. An Illustrated Catalogue post free.—MAPLE and CO.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. MAPLE and CO. beg respectfully to state that this department is now so organised that they are fully prepared to supply any article that can possibly be required in furnishing at the same price, if not less, than any other house in England. Patterns sent and quotations given free of charge.

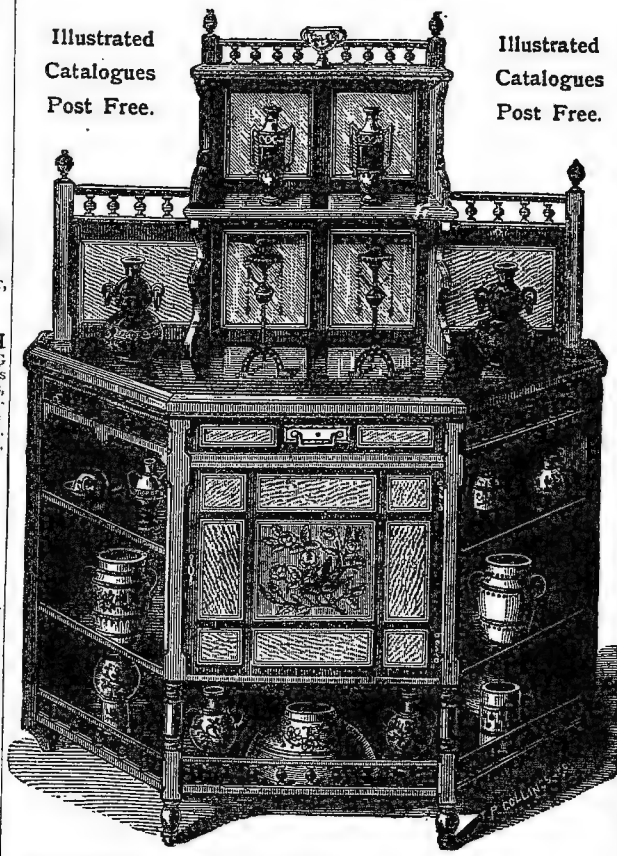
The Largest Assortment of Choice and Artistic Curtain Materials in the world.



DECORATED BRACKET, to fit in corner, 12s.

MAPLE & CO.,
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

Illustrated
Catalogues
Post Free.



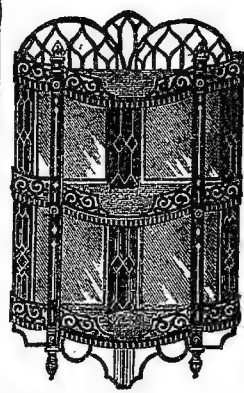
HANDSOME EARLY ENGLISH CABINET, in Black and Gold, with painted panel and bevelled glass, 4 ft., 11 guineas.

THE LARGEST AND MOST CONVENIENT FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

A House of any magnitude Furnished throughout in Three Days, saving time, trouble, and expense. A great advantage to Country Customers. Purchasers are invited to inspect the Manufactured Stock—the largest in England.

An Illustrated Catalogue containing the price of every article required in Furnishing, post free.

Illustrated
Catalogues
Post Free.



THE GOTHIC CHIPPENDALE BRACKET, Four bevelled plates; size, 32 in. high, 20 in. wide, £2 12s. 6d.

CHIPPENDALE FURNITURE.—DRAWING-ROOM CABINETS, from £7 7s. to 30 guineas; some of these are very handsome. Glasses and Suites complete. Bed-room Sets and Dining-room Suites in the same style. Brackets and Fancy Ornaments, from 15s.—MAPLE and CO.

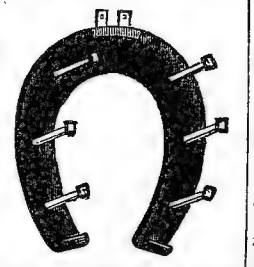
MANUFACTURERS of BED-ROOM SUITES.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Pine, 6½ Guineas.

BED-ROOM SUITES, Enamelled, 10 Guineas.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Ash, with plate-glass door to Wardrobe, 20 Guineas.

BED-ROOM SUITES, in Solid Walnut, in the Early English style, with plate-glass Wardrobe, 24 Guineas.



THE JOCKEY CLUB HAT OR WHIP RACK, ebonised, and with silver-plated pegs, 14s. 9d.

DRAWING ROOM
DINING ROOM
BED ROOM

FURNITURE
FURNITURE
FURNITURE

MAPLE & CO., MANUFACTURERS.
MAPLE & CO., MANUFACTURERS.

Illustrated Catalogue Post Free.

ART FURNITURE.—MAPLE and CO. have at the present time a most wonderful assortment of NEW and ARTISTIC FURNITURE on SHOW. An Illustrated Catalogue, containing the price of every article required in furnishing, post free.

PARQUET FLOORING.

PARQUET FLOORING.

PARQUET can now be supplied to any room without disturbing the existing floor, the average cost (including laying and polishing) for surrounding with Parquet a Persian, Turkey, Indian, or Square Carpet being about £8.

BEDSTEADS
BEDSTEADS
BEDSTEADS
BEDSTEADS
BEDSTEADS
BEDSTEADS

10,000
Brass
and
Iron
in
Stock
from
8s. 6d. to
30 Gs.

For
Illustrations
and
Price List
see
from
MAPLE & CO.'s
Catalogue.

ADVANCE in the Price of BEDSTEADS. The great rise in the value of iron has compelled manufacturers to refuse orders unless at 25 per cent. more. This is likely to be still further increased. MAPLE and CO., holding a very large stock, are enabled for the present to supply at old prices.

ALL BEDDING MANUFACTURED ON THE PREMISES, AND WARRANTED PURE.

200 BEDROOM SUITES, From 6½ to 200 Guineas, in stock.

BEDROOM FURNITURE
BEDROOM FURNITURE
BEDROOM FURNITURE

BEDDING
BEDDING
BEDDING

AT PETER ROBINSON'S
FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
"REGENT STREET."

BEST ENGLISH CRAPES ONLY ARE USED, which stand the wet and damp weather.
WIDOW'S DRESS, beautifully fitted, made complete, from £3 10 0
WIDOW'S BONNET and CAP, made by French Milliners £1 10 0
WIDOW'S MANTLE or PALETOT handsomely trimmed, from £3 3 0
DRESSES made complete, for a Parent, Sister, or Brother, from £3 5 6
MANTLES and PALETOTS, handsomely trimmed, for ditto, from £2 19 6
BONNETS, New Styles, made by French Milliners from £0 18 9

The **BARODA CRAPE**—Economical Dresses made entirely of this new material, for Deep Mourning, from £2 19 6

Good-Fitting Dressmakers are sent to All Parts with a Full Assortment of Goods, and to take Orders, immediately on receipt of Letter or Telegram.

WHICH MUST BE CLEARLY ADDRESSED—
REGENT ST., Nos. 256 to 262, otherwise they will not reach as desired.

A CHARMING AND USEFUL GIFT SENT TO ANY PART FOR THE VALUE OF 25s.
"MAN-O-WAR" COSTUME for BOYS.

Three to Ten years of age (as supplied by us for the Lord Mayor's White Drill Fancy Ball at the Mansion House). The Blouse and Pants are from Indigo Dye, Royal Blue Serge, the former with Gold Badge and Regulation Stripes on arm; also White Serge Singlet, Black Silk Square, Lanyard and Whistle, and cap lettered "H.M.S. Pinafore." Measurements required, height of boy and size round head. The Costume in fine Washing Drill (as figure) with straw hat, at same price. The Summer Fashion Plate of Juvenile Attire free by post to any part.
"MAN-O-WAR"
"MAN-O-WAR"

TOURISTS.—Their Skins always suffer. Blotches, roughness, and general coarseness disfigure it. The ALBION MILK and ST. LPHUR SOAP is the most and purest of all Soaps, and by its wonderful purifying action preserves it soft and free from complexionable blemishes. Recommended by the entire medical profession. A boon to sensitive skins. By all Chemists, in tins 6d. and 1s.—Chief depot, 532, Oxford Street, London.

A LADY having a simple RECIPE that at once safely removes SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS, preventing their appearance, has pleasure in forwarding it upon application to Mrs. GRACE NEWTON, Verwood Villa, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

WEDDING and Birthday Presents, at HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly, the SETS FOR THE WRITING TABLE AND BOUDOIR.

In Polished Brass, Bronze, Sevres China, Ormolu, and Oxidized Silver, from 21s. to £10.
DRESSING CASES 21s. to £50
TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS 63s. to £50
JEWEL CASES 21s. to £5
DESPATCH BOXES 21s. to £10
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES 7s. 6d. to £5
ENVELOPE CASES 4s. to £5
STATIONERY CABINETS 30s. to £5
BOOKSLIDES (Self-closing) 21s. to £5
INKSTANDS 5s. to £5
CANDLESTICKS, per pair 7s. 6d. to £5
POSTAGE SCALES 8s. 6d. to £5
WORK BOXES AND BASKETS 15s. to £5
PORTRAIT ALBUMS 4s. 6d. to £5
CARD TRAYS and TAZZAS 21s. to £5
CABINET OF GAMES £5 5s. to £12
CIGAR CABINETS 50s. to £5

THE NEW "TANTALUS" LIQUEUR STAND, 105s. to £10.

THE NEW "TANTALUS" PERFUME STAND, 75s. to £6.

THE NEW "EPITOME" TOURISTS' WRITING CASE, 12s. to 30s.

And a large and choice assortment of English, Viennese and Parisian NOVELTIES, from 5s. to £5.

RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS, Arms, Coronet, Crest, and Address Dies.

Engraved as Gems, from original and artistic designs, NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES, brilliantly illuminated by hand in Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Colours, in the first style.
BEST RELIEF STAMPING, any colour, 1s. per 100.
All the New and Fashionable Note Papers.
A VISITING CARD PLATE elegantly Engraved, and 100 Superfine Cards printed, for 4s. 6d.
BALL PROGRAMMES, BILLS OF FARE, GUEST CARDS, and INVITATIONS in every variety.
H. RODRIGUES', 42, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

FLORILINE! FOR THE TEETH

AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 2s. 6d.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout and rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require no restraint or diet during any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Price 1s. 1½d. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes.



FAT LADY.—"How am I to get through?"
CONSORT.—"Take Anti-Fat, as I did."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed

by those eminent in the medical profession.
THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to Her Majesty the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the *British Medical Journal* of June 7, 1879, says:—"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces a

Lady Four Pounds per Week.

"Manchester Square, London, Sept. 30, 1878.

"The Botanic Medicine Co. Gentlemen,—My mother has used your ANTI-FAT for over three months, and has found it to reduce her on the average of four pounds per week. She has recommended it to several friends.—Yours truly, W. C. Urton."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed

by Messrs. JOHNSON and OLDHAM, Chemists, of Dublin, who write the *BOTANIC MEDICINE CO.*

under date of Sept. 9, 1879:—"We sell a good deal of your ANTI-FAT, and hear favourable accounts on every side, one gentleman, a magistrate in the North of Ireland, having told us that it reduced him fourteen pounds within a month."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. Trade

Mark, "Anti-Fat" (Registered), and Pamphlet, entitled "How to Get Lean Without Starvation" (Copyrighted). All infringers will be promptly prosecuted. Sold by Chemists everywhere, or sent carriage paid upon receipt of price. Send stamp for Pamphlet.—Address BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 67, RUSSELL ST. BUILDINGS, LONDON, W.C.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

Awarded

the GRAND

DIPLOMA OF HONOUR

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½ lb.

and ¼ lb. Packets.

For BREAKFAST and SUPPER

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded

Twenty-three

PRIZE MEDALS.

Consumption annually exceeds 17,000,000 lbs.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris,

London, New York

Sold Everywhere.

BREWERTON'S

BLEND

TEA

Is a Blend of some of the Choicest INDIAN and CHINA TEAS, accurately mixed in the proper proportions, so as to secure a uniform standard of EXCELLENCE, FULL FLAVOUR, STRENGTH.

AND

STERLING QUALITY.

These mixings are the result of much patient study and experience, and are sure to meet with an appreciative reception from the Public.

The Tea is packed in perfectly

AIR-TIGHT TINS,

of 4 oz. and 8 oz. each, by which means the full strength is preserved from any deterioration.

Per pound, 3s. 8d., 3s., and 2s. 6d.

"The tea is a blend of some of the finest India and China growths, great attention having been paid to the mixing. The result is an article of excellent quality, which bids fair to have a large sale."—*The Grocer.*

"We have carefully examined and tested . . . and have no hesitation in pronouncing the tea to be fine, strong, and of a choice and delicate flavour."

"The Air-tight Tin Canisters are a very efficient safeguard against deterioration from damp or other causes."—*The Grocer's Journal.*

SOLD BY GROCERS AND THE STORES.

WHOLESALE:

H. & C. BREWERTON and CO.,

27, MINING LANE,

AND

78, MILTON STREET, E.C.

SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD

SPECIALITIES

A single trial solicited from those who have not yet tried these splendid preparations.

GOODALL'S YORKSHIRE

RELISH.

The most delicious sauce in the world, and at half the price.

CAUTION.—On each Yorkshire Relish Label is our TRADE MARK, Willow Pattern Plate, and name, GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, and CO. No other is genuine.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Patent Medicine Dealers, Oilmen, &c.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the world.

1d. packets; 6d., 1s. 2s., and 5s. tins.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The best tonic yet introduced.

Bottles, 1s., 1s. 1½d., 2s., and 2s. 3d. each.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POW-

DER. Makes delicious custards without eggs, and at half the price.

Delicious to Plum Pudding.

Delicious to Stewed Rice.

Delicious to all kinds of Puddings.

Delicious to Jam Tarts.

Delicious to all kinds of Fruit.

Delicious to all kinds of Fruit Pies.

Delicious to everything.

Delicious alone.

In boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

Shippers and the trade supplied by the Sole Proprietors

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, and CO., Leeds.

FRY'S

COCOA.

FRY'S CARACAS

COCOA.

A choice prepared Cocoa.

"A most delicious and valuable article."—*Standard.*

GUARANTEED PURE.

FRY'S COCOA

EXTRACT.

Pure Cocoa only.

The superfluous oil extracted.

J. S. FRY and SONS.

LAVETTES.

List No. 1 45 5 0

List No. 2 11 2 0

List No. 3 25 11 0

List No. 4 47 6 9

Indian Lavette (a speciality, £3 10s. 4d.)

Full particulars post free.

Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly, W.

VITREMANIE (Stained Windows).

By this simple process windows may be quickly and richly decorated. Price List post free.

London: W. BARNARD, 119, Edgware Road.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON.

FOR CONSTIPATION, BILE, HEADACHE.

ALL ORDERS TO BE SENT TO NEW WAREHOUSE,

GRILLON, 69, Queen Street, City, London.



LE POLO. New French Quadrille.
Arranged by M. CH. D'ALBERT, with full explanation of the figures. Price 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street; and 15, Poultry.

PLAYED AT THE STATE BALL.
PORTIA WALTZ. By Charles D'ALBERT. Illustrated with portrait of Miss Ellen Terry. Price 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street, and 14 and 15, Poultry.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NOVELTIES.
THE CONNAUGHT LANCERS (PLAYED AT THE STATE BALL) 2 0 net.
CANT STOP GALOP 2 0 net.
DRINK, PUPPY, DRINK POLKA 2 0 net.
AFGHANISTAN QUADRILLE 2 0 net.
CANDAHAR WALTZ 2 0 net.
CONNAUGHT LANCERS 2 0 net.
DISTANT SHORE WALTZ 2 0 net.
FANFARE POLKA 2 0 net.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street, City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

SONGS after HANS ANDERSEN.
Words by F. E. WEATHERLY. Music by J. L. MOLLOY.
The Little Match Girl. The Old Street Lamp.
The Little Tin Soldier. Punchinello.
Two Little Lives. The Dustman.
The Old Poet.
Each 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street, City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRE of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, and AMERICAN ORGANS, by which the instrument becomes the property of the hirer at the end of the third year, provided each quarter's hire shall have been regularly paid in advance. Pianofortes from two guineas; harmoniums from 4s. 6d.; and American Organs from 4s. 2s. 6d. a quarter.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street, City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANOS, from 20 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S COTTAGES, from 27 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S GRANDS, from 50 guineas.

CHICKERING PIANOFORTES, from 120 guineas.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S ALEX-ANDRE HARMONIUMS, for Church, Schools, or Drawing Rooms, from 5 to 150 guineas, or on the Three Years' System, from 4s. 5s. per quarter.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S Improved AMERICAN ORGANS, combining pipes with reeds. Manufactured by Clough and Warren, Detroit, U.S.A. The immense advantages these instruments possess over the organs hitherto imported have induced CHAPPELL and CO. to undertake the sole agency of this eminent manufactory. A large variety on view from 25 to 250 guineas. Price lists on application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street, City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

CLOUGH and WARREN'S favourite ORGAN, compass 5 octaves, ten stops, four sets of reeds, two of 27s. octaves, and two of 27s. octaves, knee swell, elegant carved Canadian walnut case. Price 25 guineas. With 12 Stops, Sub-bass, Octave Coupler, and Two Knee Pedals, 35 guineas. Illustrated price list free by post. Sole Agents, CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street, City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

INSTRUMENTS by all Makers may be hired or purchased on the Three Years' System.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street, City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

A LARGE DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS for CASH.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond Street, City Branch: 14 and 15, Poultry, E.C.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for JULY contains:—Coffee Music Halls—Berlioz and his Critics—The Great Composers: Spohr—Music of the Gipsies—The Lyric Drama—By Professor Macfarren—The Handel Festival—The Opera—Richter and London Musical Society's Concerts—Foreign and Country News, Correspondence, &c.—Price 3d.; post free, 4d. Annual Subscription, 4s., including postage.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for JULY contains: "O Give Thanks Unto the Lord," Anthem (Alto, Solo, and Chorus), by William Jackson, Jun. (Masham). Price separately, 1/6d. London: NOVELLO, EWER, and CO., 1, Berners Street, W.; and 80 and 81, Queen Street, E.C.

METZLER'S AMERICAN ORGAINETTE.—The American Orgainette is a musical instrument constructed somewhat on the principle of the American Organ, and adapted to be automatically worked by simple strips of perforated paper, each strip representing one or more tunes. There is no limit to either kind or quantity of music. It will play hymn tunes, popular airs, sets of quadrilles, polkas, waltzes, reels, and hornpipes, with a clearness, accuracy, and degree of execution which but few performers can equal. A mere child can play it.
Style A, with six pieces of music, price 1s. 10s.
Style B, with six pieces of music and attachment, price 3s. 10s.
Cabinet Style, with selection of music, price 10 guineas.
Any description of music, from 9d. a tune.
Prospectus with Photograph gratis.
METZLER and CO., Great Marlborough Street, London, W.

METZLER'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Pianofortes, English, French, German, and American. Harmoniums, English, French, and German. American Organs, by Mason and Hamlin. Cornets, Violins, Guitars, Zithers, Musical Boxes, playing "Pinafore," "Carmen," &c., Accordeons, Concertinas, Drums, Fifes, Clarionets, and all kinds of musical instruments, strings, fittings, &c.
METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough Street, London, W.

£20 SCHOOL-ROOM PIANO (Co-operative price for cash). Seven octaves, strong, sound, and substantial. Adapted for hard practice. Carefully packed free.—THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker Street, Portman Square.

£35.—There is nothing in London—nor, in fact, in all England—to be compared to the elegantly furnished
DRAWING-ROOM TRICHORD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, with Cabriole Truss Legs, which is sold for £35, by THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker Street, Portman Square.

CHARLES HALLÉ'S Practical PIANOFORTE SCHOOL. Section 1. No. 1. PIANOFORTE TUTOR, also 67 numbers of CHARLES HALLÉ'S MUSICAL LIBRARY, are now ready. Catalogue and all particulars may be had from FORSYTH BROTHERS, London, 272a, Regent Circus, Oxford Street; Manchester, Cross Street and South King Street, and all Musiciansellers.

DOMINION ORGAN COMPANY, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA. The Best and Cheapest 35 Guineas Organ in the World.
"PRINCESS LOUISA," 10 Stops, including Octave Coupler. Sole Agents for the United Kingdom: FORSYTH BROTHERS, London: 272a, Regent Circus, Oxford Street; Manchester: Cross Street and South King Street. Complete Catalogues post free.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE.—The improvements of the book will be found both practical and useful, and have strengthened its position and increased its world-wide popularity. Post free for 28 stamps.—London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

AS YOU LIKE IT POLKA.—Composed by ADAM WRIGHT. Particularly striking, and appropriately illustrated from a scene in Shakespeare's play. Post free for 18 stamps.—London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

MY OLD FRIEND JOHN. Transcribed for the Pianoforte by FREDERIC LEMOINE. Post free for 24 stamps.—London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington Street.

SONGS for CHILDREN.—LIST of SONGS by Abt, Croxall, Danks, Dick, Ewing, Fox, A. S. Gatty, Street, Taubert, and Taylor. Post free.—London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington Street.

J. DUVAL'S CLASSICAL EXTRACTS, in six books, each post free for 18 stamps. The choicest subjects are here arranged, free from all difficult passages, and are thus placed within the range of players of moderate skill at sight.—London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington Street.

MUSICAL-BOX Depots, 56, Cheap-side, and 22, Ludgate Hill, London.—Nicolas' celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Price 4s. to 250s. Snuff-Boxes, 18s. to 60s. Catalogues gratis on request.—Apply to WALES and McCULLOCH, as above.

WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO?—Send name and county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office. Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; colours, 7s. The arms of man and wife blended. 8s. 6d. Gold seal, with cres, 20s. Solid gold ring, 18-carat, Hall-marked, with crest, 42s. Manual of Heraldry 400 engravings, 3s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn St., corner of St. Martin's Lane.

VISITING CARDS by Culleton.—Fifty best quality, 2s. 8d., post free, including the Engraving and 600 Copper-plate. Wedding Cards, 50 each, 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 13s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn St. (corner of St. Martin's Lane), W.C.

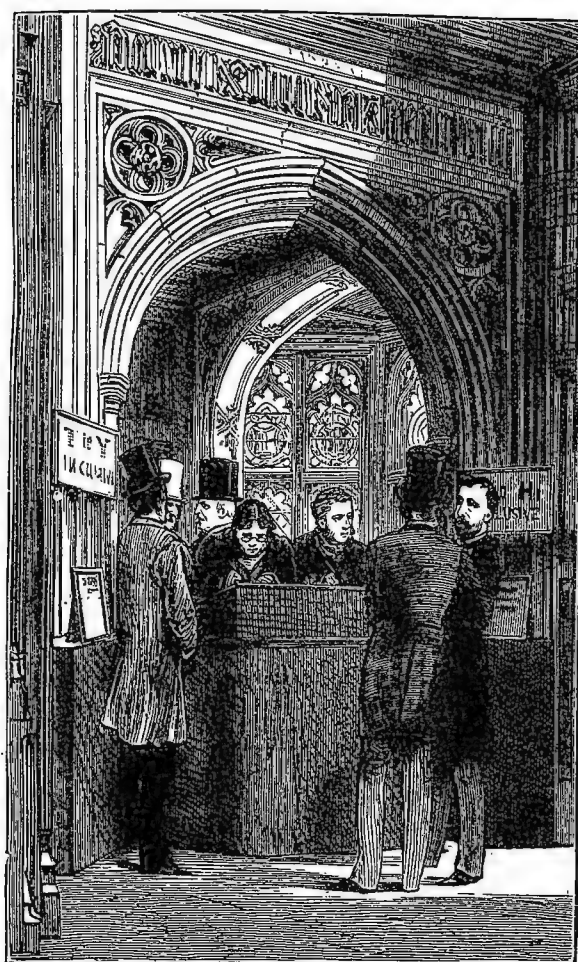
CULLETON'S Guinea Box of STATIONERY contains a Ream of the very best Paper and 600 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the engraving of Steel Die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn Street (corner of St. Martin's Lane).

GARDNER'S DINNER & TABLE GLASS SERVICES, free, graceful, and original designs of unequalled value. Dinner services from 21s. 6d. Glass Services of the best crystal, for 12 persons, complete, 65s. Cash discount 15 per cent. Coloured photographic sheets and illustrated glass catalogues, post free.—453 and 454, West Strand, Charing Cross.

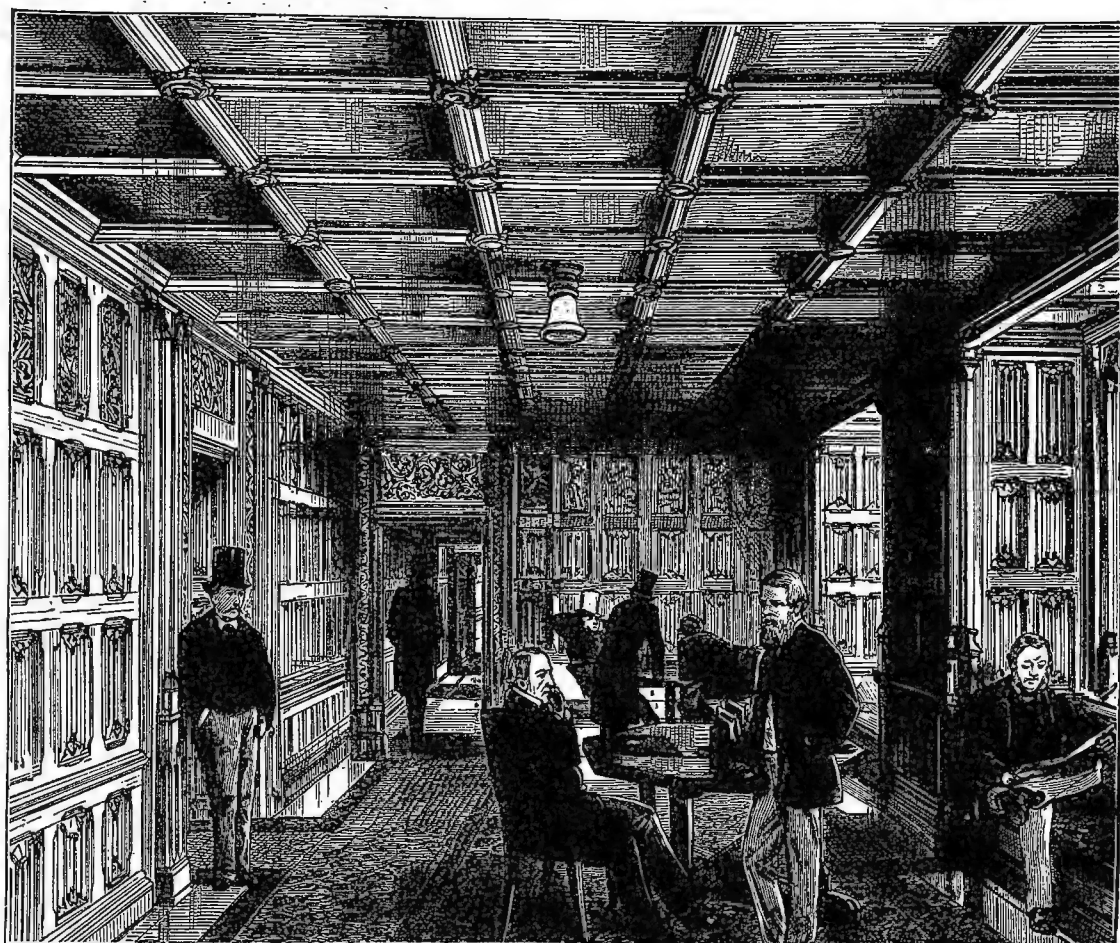
GARDNER'S CROWN WARE DINNER SERVICES, in appearance and wear equal to Porcelain; effective, useful, decorative. 13 1/2s. 6d. the set for twelve persons complete. Cash discount 15 per cent. Coloured lithographs post free.—453 and 454, West Strand, Charing Cross.

DEANE and CO.'S Table Cutlery, celebrated for more than 150 years, remains unrivalled for quality and cheapness. The stock, extensive and complete, affords a choice to every purchaser. Table Knives, doz. 13 1/2s. 6d. 14 1/2s. 6d. 15 1/2s. 6d. 16 1/2s. 6d. 17 1/2s. 6d. 18 1/2s. 6d. 19 1/2s. 6d. 20 1/2s. 6d. 21 1/2s. 6d. 22 1/2s. 6d. 23 1/2s. 6d. 24 1/2s. 6d. 25 1/2s. 6d. 26 1/2s. 6d. 27 1/2s. 6d. 28 1/2s. 6d. 29 1/2s. 6d. 30 1/2s. 6d. 31 1/2s. 6d. 32 1/2s. 6d. 33 1/2s. 6d. 34 1/2s. 6d. 35 1/2s. 6d. 36 1/2s. 6d. 37 1/2s. 6d. 38 1/2s. 6d. 39 1/2s. 6d. 40 1/2s. 6d. 41 1/2s. 6d. 42 1/2s. 6d. 43 1/2s. 6d. 44 1/2s. 6d. 45 1/2s. 6d. 46 1/2s. 6d. 47 1/2s. 6d. 48 1/2s. 6d. 49 1/2s. 6d. 50 1/2s. 6d. 51 1/2s. 6d. 52 1/2s. 6d. 53 1/2s. 6d. 54 1/2s. 6d. 55 1/2s. 6d. 56 1/2s. 6d. 57 1/2s. 6d. 58 1/2s. 6d. 59 1/2s. 6d. 60 1/2s. 6d. 61 1/2s. 6d. 62 1/2s. 6d. 63 1/2s. 6d. 64 1/2s. 6d. 65 1/2s. 6d. 66 1/2s. 6d. 67 1/2s. 6d. 68 1/2s. 6d. 69 1/2s. 6d. 70 1/2s. 6d. 71 1/2s. 6d. 72 1/2s. 6d. 73 1/2s. 6d. 74 1/2s. 6d. 75 1/2s. 6d. 76 1/2s. 6d. 77 1/2s. 6d. 78 1/2s. 6d. 79 1/2s. 6d. 80 1/2s. 6d. 81 1/2s. 6d. 82 1/2s. 6d. 83 1/2s. 6d. 84 1/2s. 6d. 85 1/2s. 6d. 86 1/2s. 6d. 87 1/2s. 6d. 88 1/2s. 6d. 89 1/2s. 6d. 90 1/2s. 6d. 91 1/2s. 6d. 92 1/2s. 6d. 93 1/2s. 6d. 94 1/2s. 6d. 95 1/2s. 6d. 96 1/2s. 6d. 97 1/2s. 6d. 98 1/2s. 6d. 99 1/2s. 6d. 100 1/2s. 6d. 101 1/2s. 6d. 102 1/2s. 6d. 103 1/2s. 6d. 104 1/2s. 6d. 105 1/2s. 6d. 106 1/2s. 6d. 107 1/2s. 6d. 108 1/2s. 6d. 109 1/2s. 6d. 110 1/2s. 6d. 111 1/2s. 6d. 112 1/2s. 6d. 113 1/2s. 6d. 114 1/2s. 6d. 115 1/2s. 6d. 116 1/2s. 6d. 117 1/2s. 6d. 118 1/2s. 6d. 119 1/2s. 6d. 120 1/2s. 6d. 121 1/2s. 6d. 122 1/2s. 6d. 123 1/2s. 6d. 124 1/2s. 6d. 125 1/2s. 6d. 126 1/2s. 6d. 127 1/2s. 6d. 128 1/2s. 6d. 129 1/2s. 6d. 130 1/2s. 6d. 131 1/2s. 6d. 132 1/2s. 6d. 133 1/2s. 6d. 134 1/2s. 6d. 135 1/2s. 6d. 136 1/2s. 6d. 137 1/2s. 6d. 138 1/2s. 6d. 139 1/2s. 6d. 140 1/2s. 6d. 141 1/2s. 6d. 142 1/2s. 6d. 143 1/2s. 6d. 144 1/2s. 6d. 145 1/2s. 6d. 146 1/2s. 6d. 147 1/2s. 6d. 148 1/2s. 6d. 149 1/2s. 6d. 150 1/2s. 6d. 151 1/2s. 6d. 152 1/2s. 6d. 153 1/2s. 6d. 154 1/2s. 6d. 155 1/2s. 6d. 156 1/2s. 6d. 157 1/2s. 6d. 158 1/2s. 6d. 159 1/2s. 6d. 160 1/2s. 6d. 161 1/2s. 6d. 162 1/2s. 6d. 163 1/2s. 6d. 164 1/2s. 6d. 165 1/2s. 6d. 166 1/2s. 6d. 167 1/2s. 6d. 168 1/2s. 6d. 169 1/2s. 6d. 170 1/2s. 6d. 171 1/2s. 6d. 172 1/2s. 6d. 173 1/2s. 6d. 174 1/2s. 6d. 175 1/2s. 6d. 176 1/2s. 6d. 177 1/2s. 6d. 178 1/2s. 6d. 179 1/2s. 6d. 180 1/2s. 6d. 181 1/2s. 6d. 182 1/2s. 6d. 183 1/2s. 6d. 184 1/2s. 6d. 185 1/2s. 6d. 186 1/2s. 6d. 187 1/2s. 6d. 188 1/2s. 6d. 189 1/2s. 6d. 190 1/2s. 6d. 191 1/2s. 6d. 192 1/2s. 6d. 193 1/2s. 6d. 194 1/2s. 6d. 195 1/2s. 6d. 196 1/2s. 6d. 197 1/2s. 6d. 198 1/2s. 6d. 199 1/2s. 6d. 200 1/2s. 6d. 201 1/2s. 6d. 202 1/2s. 6d. 203 1/2s. 6d. 204 1/2s. 6d. 205 1/2s. 6d. 206 1/2s. 6d. 207 1/2s. 6d. 208 1/2s. 6d. 209 1/2s. 6d. 210 1/2s. 6d. 211 1/2s. 6d. 212 1/2s. 6d. 213 1/2s. 6d. 214 1/2s. 6d. 215 1/2s. 6d. 216 1/2s. 6d. 217 1/2s. 6d. 218 1/2s. 6d. 219 1/2s. 6d. 220 1/2s. 6d. 221 1/2s. 6d. 222 1/2s. 6d. 223 1/2s. 6d. 224 1/2s. 6d. 225 1/2s. 6d. 226 1/2s. 6d. 227 1/2s. 6d. 228 1/2s. 6d. 229 1/2s. 6d. 230 1/2s. 6d. 231 1/2s. 6d. 232 1/2s. 6d. 233 1/2s. 6d. 234 1/2s. 6d. 235 1/2s. 6d. 236 1/2s. 6d. 237 1/2s. 6d. 238 1/2s. 6d. 239 1/2s. 6d. 240 1/2s. 6d. 241 1/2s. 6d. 242 1/2s. 6d. 243 1/2s. 6d. 244 1/2s. 6d. 245 1/2s. 6d. 246 1/2s. 6d. 247 1/2s. 6d. 248 1/2s. 6d. 249 1/2s. 6d. 250 1/2s. 6d. 251 1/2s. 6d. 252 1/2s. 6d. 253 1/2s. 6d. 254 1/2s. 6d. 255 1/2s. 6d. 256 1/2s. 6d. 257 1/2s. 6d. 258 1/2s. 6d. 259 1/2s. 6d. 260 1/2s. 6d. 261 1/2s. 6d. 262 1/2s. 6d. 263 1/2s. 6d. 264 1/2s. 6d. 265 1/2s. 6d. 266 1/2s. 6d. 267 1/2s. 6d. 268 1/2s. 6d. 269 1/2s. 6d. 270 1/2s. 6d. 271 1/2s. 6d. 272 1/2s. 6d. 273 1/2s. 6d. 274 1/2s. 6d. 275 1/2s. 6d. 276 1/2s. 6d. 277 1/2s. 6d. 278 1/2s. 6d. 279 1/2s. 6d. 280 1/2s. 6d. 281 1/2s. 6d. 282 1/2s. 6d. 283 1/2s. 6d. 284 1/2s. 6d. 285 1/2s. 6d. 286 1/2s. 6d. 287 1/2s. 6d. 288 1/2s. 6d. 289 1/2s. 6d. 290 1/2s. 6d. 291 1/2s. 6d. 292 1/2s. 6d. 293 1/2s. 6d. 294 1/2s. 6d. 295 1/2s. 6d. 296 1/2s. 6d. 297 1/2s. 6d. 298 1/2s. 6d. 299 1/2s. 6d. 300 1/2s. 6d. 301 1/2s. 6d. 302 1/2s. 6d. 303 1/2s. 6d. 304 1/2s. 6d. 305 1/2s. 6d. 306 1/2s. 6d. 307 1/2s. 6d. 308 1/2s. 6d. 309 1/2s. 6d. 310 1/2s. 6d. 311 1/2s. 6d. 312 1/2s. 6d. 313 1/2s. 6d. 314 1/2s. 6d. 315 1/2s. 6d. 316 1/2s. 6d. 317 1/2s. 6d. 318 1/2s. 6d. 319 1/2s. 6d. 320 1/2s. 6d. 321 1/2s. 6d. 322 1/2s. 6d. 323 1/2s. 6d. 324 1/2s. 6d. 325 1/2s. 6d. 326 1/2s. 6d. 327 1/2s. 6d. 328 1/2s. 6d. 329 1/2s. 6d. 330 1/2s. 6d. 331 1/2s. 6d. 332 1/2s. 6d. 333 1/2s. 6d. 334 1/2s. 6d. 335 1/2s. 6d. 336 1/2s. 6d. 337 1/2s. 6d. 338 1/2s. 6d. 339 1/2s. 6d. 340 1/2s. 6d. 341 1/2s. 6d. 342 1/2s. 6d. 343 1/2s. 6d. 344 1/2s. 6d. 345 1/2s. 6d. 346 1/2s. 6d. 347 1/2s. 6d. 348 1/2s. 6d. 349 1/2s. 6d. 350 1/2s. 6d. 351 1/2s. 6d. 352 1/2s. 6d. 353 1/2s. 6d. 354 1/2s. 6d. 355 1/2s. 6d. 356 1/2s. 6d. 357 1/2s. 6d. 358 1/2s. 6d. 359 1/2s. 6d. 360 1/2s. 6d. 361 1/2s. 6d. 362 1/2s. 6d. 363 1/2s. 6d. 364 1/2s. 6d. 365 1/2s. 6d. 366 1/2s. 6d. 367 1/2s. 6d. 368 1/2s. 6d. 369 1/2s. 6d. 370 1/2s. 6d. 371 1/2s. 6d. 372 1/2s. 6d. 373 1/2s. 6d. 374 1/2s. 6d. 375 1/2s. 6d. 376 1/2s. 6d. 377 1/2s. 6d. 378 1/2s. 6d. 379 1/2s. 6d. 380 1/2s. 6d. 381 1/2s. 6d. 382 1/2s. 6d. 383 1/2s. 6d. 384 1/2s. 6d. 385 1/2s. 6d. 386 1/2s. 6d. 387 1/2s. 6d. 388 1/2s. 6d. 389 1/2s. 6d. 390 1/2s. 6d. 391 1/2s. 6d. 392 1/2s. 6d. 393 1/2s. 6d. 394 1/2s. 6d. 395 1/2s. 6d. 396 1/2s. 6d. 397 1/2s. 6d. 398 1/2s. 6d. 399 1/2s. 6d. 400 1/2s. 6d. 401 1/2s. 6d. 402 1/2s. 6d. 403 1/2s. 6d. 404 1/2s. 6d. 405 1/2s. 6d. 406 1/2s. 6d. 407 1/2s. 6d. 408 1/2s. 6d. 409 1/2s. 6d. 410 1/2s. 6d. 411 1/2s. 6d. 412 1/2s. 6d. 413 1/2s. 6d. 414 1/2s. 6d. 415 1/2s. 6d. 416 1/2s. 6d. 417 1/2s. 6d. 418 1/2s. 6d. 419 1/2s. 6d. 420 1/2s. 6d. 421 1/2s. 6d. 422 1/2s. 6d. 423 1/2s. 6d. 424 1/2s. 6d. 425 1/2s. 6d. 426 1/2s. 6d. 427 1/2s. 6d. 428 1/2s. 6d. 429 1/2s. 6d. 430 1/2s. 6d. 431 1/2s. 6d. 432 1/2s. 6d. 433 1/2s. 6d. 434 1/2s. 6d. 435 1/2s. 6d. 436 1/2s. 6d. 437 1/2s. 6d. 438 1/2s. 6d. 439 1/2s. 6d. 440 1/2s. 6d. 441 1/2s. 6d. 442 1/2s. 6d. 443 1/2s. 6d. 444 1/2s. 6d. 445 1/2s. 6d. 446 1/2s. 6d. 447 1/2s. 6d. 448 1/2s. 6d. 449 1/2s. 6d. 450 1/2s. 6d. 451 1/2s. 6d. 452 1/2s. 6d. 453 1/2s. 6d. 454 1/2s. 6d. 455 1/2s. 6d. 456 1/2s. 6d. 457 1/2s. 6d. 458 1/2s. 6d. 459 1/2s. 6d. 460 1/2s. 6d. 461 1/2s. 6d. 462 1/2s. 6d. 463 1/2s. 6d. 464 1/2s. 6d. 465 1/2s. 6d. 466 1/2s. 6d. 467 1/2s. 6d. 468 1/2s. 6d. 469 1/2s. 6d. 470 1/2s. 6d. 471 1/2s. 6d. 472 1/2s. 6d. 473 1/2s. 6d. 474 1/2s. 6d. 475 1/2s. 6d. 476 1/2s. 6d. 477 1/2s. 6d. 478 1/2s. 6d. 479 1/2s. 6d. 480 1/2s. 6d. 481 1/2s. 6d. 482 1/2s. 6d. 483 1/2s. 6d. 484 1/2s. 6d. 485 1/2s. 6d. 486 1/2s. 6d. 487 1/2s. 6d. 488 1/2s. 6d. 489 1/2s. 6d. 490 1/2s. 6d. 491 1/2s. 6d. 492 1/2s. 6d. 493 1/2s. 6d. 494 1/2s. 6d. 495 1/2s. 6d. 496 1/2s. 6d. 497 1/2s. 6d. 498 1/2s. 6d. 499 1/2s. 6d. 500 1/2s. 6d. 501 1/2s. 6d. 502 1/2s. 6d. 503 1/2s. 6d. 504 1/2s. 6d. 505 1/2s. 6d. 506 1/2s. 6d. 507 1/2s. 6d. 508 1/2s. 6d. 509 1/2s. 6d. 510 1/2s. 6d. 511 1/2s. 6d. 512 1/2s. 6d. 513 1/2s. 6d. 514 1/2s. 6d. 515 1/2s. 6d. 516 1/2s. 6d. 517 1/2s. 6d. 518 1/2s. 6d. 519 1/2s. 6d. 520 1/2s. 6d. 521 1/2s. 6d. 522 1/2s. 6d. 523 1/2s. 6d. 524 1/2s. 6d. 525 1/2s. 6d. 526 1/2s. 6d. 527 1/2s. 6d. 528 1/2s. 6d. 529 1/2s. 6d. 530 1/2s. 6d. 531 1/2s. 6d. 532 1/2s. 6d. 533 1/2s. 6d. 534 1/2s. 6d. 535 1/2s. 6d. 536 1/2s. 6d. 537 1/2s. 6d. 538 1/2s. 6d. 539 1/2s. 6d. 540 1/2s. 6d. 541 1/2s. 6d. 542 1/2s. 6d. 543 1/2s. 6d. 544 1/2s. 6d. 545 1/2s. 6d. 546 1/2s. 6d. 547 1/2s. 6d. 548 1/2s. 6d. 549 1/2s. 6d. 550 1/2s. 6d. 551 1/2s. 6d. 552 1/2s. 6d. 553 1/2s. 6d. 554 1/2s. 6d. 555 1/2s. 6d. 556 1/2s. 6d. 557 1/2s. 6d. 558 1/2s. 6d. 559 1/2s. 6d. 560 1/2s. 6d. 561 1/2s. 6d. 562 1/2s. 6d. 563 1/2s. 6d. 564 1/2s. 6d. 565 1/2s. 6d. 566 1/2s. 6d. 567 1/2s. 6d. 568 1/2s. 6d. 569 1/2s. 6d. 570 1/2s. 6d. 571 1/2s. 6d. 572 1/2s. 6d. 573 1/2s. 6d. 574 1/2s. 6d. 575 1/2s. 6d. 576 1/2s. 6d. 577 1/2s. 6d. 578 1/2s. 6d. 579 1/2s. 6d. 580 1/2s. 6d. 581 1/2s. 6d. 582 1/2s. 6d. 583 1/2s. 6d. 584 1/2s. 6d. 585 1/2s. 6d. 586 1/2s. 6d. 587 1/2s. 6d. 588 1/2s. 6d. 589 1/2s. 6d. 590 1/2s. 6d. 591 1/2s. 6d. 592 1/2s. 6d. 593 1/2s. 6d. 594 1/2s. 6d. 595 1/2s. 6d. 596 1/2s. 6d. 597 1/2s. 6d. 598 1/2s. 6d. 599 1/2s. 6d. 600 1/2s. 6d. 601

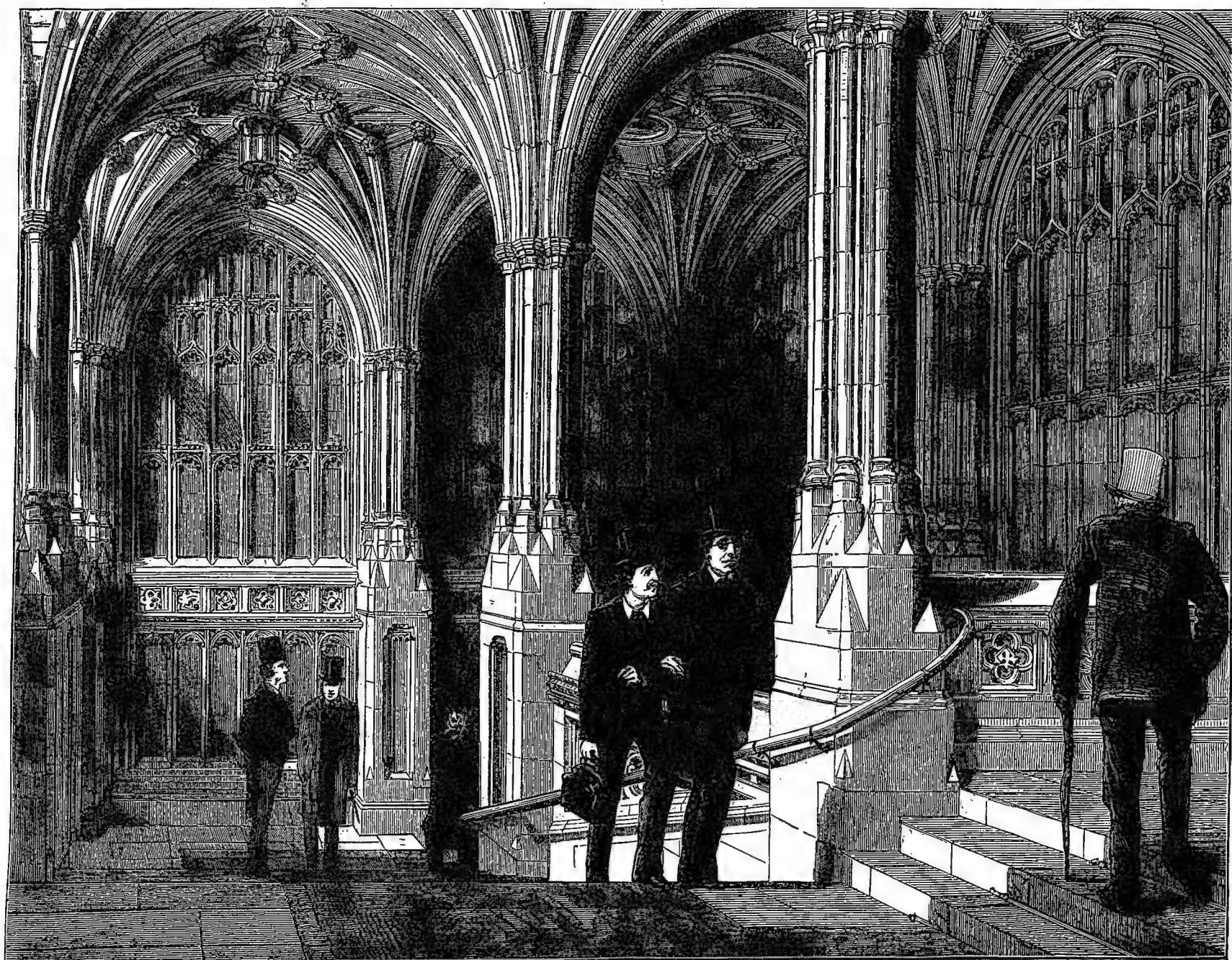
THE
HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ILLUSTRATED



DIVISION BARRIER AND LOBBY, HOUSE OF COMMONS



MEMBERS' PRIVATE CORRIDOR AND CONVERSATION NOOKS, HOUSE OF COMMONS



GRAND STAIRCASE, HOUSE OF COMMONS

The Ways and Byways of Parliament

By HENRY W. LUCY

THE newly-elected Members of Parliament and the older *habitues* of the place, returned after having undergone the perils of the General Election, are privileged to enter the *arcana* of Westminster Hall by a near cut. This will be found on the left-hand side of the spacious and magnificent Hall. On important occasions, when a political crisis is in action, when some great speech is expected, or some momentous division anticipated, the locality of this doorway is unmistakably betokened by a string of people who throng the Hall to gaze upon the living figures of our legislators. At all times the doorway is indicated by two handsome candelabra of burnished brass, in keeping with the general beauty of the brass ornaments of the Houses of Parliament.

Within the doorway stands a policeman, the weight of whose duties is greatly augmented by the rush of new Members. The post is easy enough when Parliament is six years old, and opportunity for becoming acquainted with the faces of new members has grown slowly. But now at least one-half of the old familiar faces have vanished from St. Stephen's, and new men, some in no wise coming up to the ideal of a Member of Parliament, appear at the doorway and claim admission. It is an anxious time for the janitor, to be grappled with only by bold indulgence in faith and largely taking it for granted that every one who proposes to enter is duly qualified. This doorway leads by a handsome staircase through a broad corridor into the famous "Lobby." On the way Members pass the cloak-room, where officials are always in attendance. Noble Lords, oddly enough, have no cloak-room, leaving their hats and coats on lofty clothes-horses standing in the vestibule which answers on their side to the Lobby of the House of Commons. Thus quite common people, if they chance to be passing, may behold a peer of the realm putting on his overcoat or adjusting his hat, with the assistance of an elderly functionary wearing the gilt badge of the service of the Houses of Parliament.

In both Houses it is the custom to sit with head covered. There is no law that I know of against wearing an overcoat whilst transacting the business of the nation; but, as a matter of fact, Members invariably divest themselves of their outer garment on entering the House if only for a few minutes. When in 1874 Mr. Gladstone appeared in the House in his new capacity of a private Member, he not only wore an overcoat, but brought in with him a light walking cane, and with the coat on his back and a cane in his hand even addressed the Speaker. This was an exception with a purpose—a purpose akin to that with which the Israelites, about to quit Egypt, ate the Passover bread with loins girded, shoes on their feet, and staff in hand. It simply meant that Mr. Gladstone was a political wayfarer, a casual caller in at the House of Commons, who just happened to be passing, and was as soon as possible going away.

BALLOTING FOR THE STRANGERS' GALLERY

WE shall return presently to the Lobby and enter the House. In the mean time let us suppose that we are armed with an order for the Strangers' Gallery, and see what it will do for us, and where it will take us. The stranger entering Westminster Hall will turn to the left on mounting the flight of steps at the south end, and will, if the House be sitting, find himself in presence of the perpetual policeman and the everlastingly closed door. There are policemen everywhere in the precincts of the House, and it is something to be thankful for that we find there the best specimens of the class. Inspector Denning, in command of the police force of the Houses of Parliament, has happily succeeded in impressing upon his men his own example of unfailing courtesy combined with inflexible discipline. If you have the right to move about the House of Commons you will find the police ever courteous, attentive, and obliging. If you have not the right you will find them always courteous still, but inflexible in opposition to your proposed movement. Having, however, an order for the Strangers' Gallery, you may at least pass the first policeman at the door which gives entrance to St. Stephen's Hall.

Here further progress is barred till it be ascertained that there is room for all comers in the Gallery. The Strangers' Gallery in the House of Commons holds a little over 200 persons. Sometimes, as, to take a recent example, during the debate on Obstruction in March last, there are at least 1,000 applicants. Each member is entitled to distribute an order for the admission of two to the Gallery. If all exercised that privilege on a particular night it is obvious that there would be 1,300 applicants for the 200 seats. This is an extreme case. But on exciting occasions the demand for orders to the Strangers' Gallery is most exacting. Hon. Members not directly appealed to by friends or constituents are hunted up by other Members, and it not unfrequently happens that there are 800 orders presented. Precedence is thereupon determined by ballot taken under the supervision of Inspector Denning or one of his lieutenants.

The successful balloters are marched off in single file, escorted by two policemen, through the Octagon Hall, along the corridor, into the Lobby, and thence up a narrow and uninviting staircase to the lobby where they would be. The rest frequently wait long hours on the stone benches that line St. Stephen's Hall,—Peris at the gate of Paradise. There are few places in the world where the vitality of hope is more strikingly shown than in St. Stephen's Hall on these occasions. It is well known that the Strangers' Gallery is packed to its utmost capacity. And here are from eighty to one hundred persons waiting in the hope that some one of the fortunate balloters may on this particular night of his life be taken ill, or for other reasons desire prematurely to go home. Only one can obtain this remotely contingent seat, should it become empty. But the fourscore sit on the cold stone bench patiently waiting, each buoyed up with the hope that he may be the fortunate man.

It is piteous to think that even were the hope realised he might arrive in mid-dinner hour to find the House empty.

ST. STEPHEN'S HALL

THERE would be a good deal for the luckless ones to look at and to meditate upon, whilst waiting in St. Stephen's Hall, if they knew all about it. They are standing on the site of the old Houses of Parliament which rung through successive ages with the voices of Canning, Sheridan, Grattan, St. John, Pitt, and Fox. It was in 1834 that the old House was burned down—too soon for the historic memories which cluster around it, but tardily in view of its general inconvenience. The present House for all practical purposes is too small to find room for its full tale of members, and certainly falls far short of the measure of commodiousness required in the present division of parties, when two-thirds of the aggregate of members crowd one side, leaving the remainder third to lounge at large over the other half of the Chamber. But it is a waste of roominess compared with the older House.

The old Parliament House dated as far back as the time of Edward VI., and there are men sitting in the tenth Parliament of Queen Victoria, just summoned, who have sat and spoken in it. From the recollection of one of these veteran statesmen I gather that the old House of Commons was a dark narrow room of the plainest character, and far more destitute of mural ornamentation than one of the new School Board Schools. I have seen an old picture which shows it bearing some general resemblance to the present House. There were galleries on either side, though none at the end. The distinction "above" or "below the Gangway" was then equally possible, and there were cross benches much in the same position occupied by those near the Bar in the present House. The room must have been very inadequately lighted by the candelabra which shed candle-light and drops of tallow from the roof and from brackets standing out from either Gallery. Such as it was the old House stood on the site now occupied by St. Stephen's Hall, and the stranger placing himself by the statue of Burke will be standing on the very spot over which Mr. Perceval was passing on the 11th of March, 1812, when he fell mortally wounded by the pistol of Bellingham. St. Stephen's Hall when it was built was tacitly dedicated to men who have risen to eminence by reason of eloquence and ability displayed in the House of Commons. The twelve Parliamentary Apostles selected for the honour are Hampden, Falkland, Clarendon, Selden, Somers, Walpole, Lord Mansfield, Lord Chatham, Pitt, Fox, Burke, and Grattan. Their monuments stand on pedestals on either side of the hall, and are worthy of study by honourable members not less than by applicants for admission to the Strangers' Gallery.

THE OCTAGON HALL

ST. STEPHEN'S HALL gives entrance to the Central Octagon Hall, one of the marvels of architecture at Westminster. It is so exquisitely proportioned, and is so daintily ornamented, that the difficulties surmounted in creating it do not instantly appeal to the imagination. For instance, few standing on the spacious flooring, and looking up at the exquisitely groined stone roof, reflect on the marvel that this far-reaching canopy is built without a central pillar. The four principal doorways leading out of the hall are: that by which the stranger entered; the passage directly facing him which leads up to the staircase giving access to the Committee Rooms; that to the left which leads to the Lobby of the House of Commons, and to the right giving entrance to the Lobby of the House of Lords. The corridors leading alike to Lords and Commons are ornamented with large frescoes representing historical subjects: "The Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers," "The Last Sleep of Argyle," and "The Execution of Montrose" being prominent in recollection.

Passing through the corridor to the right the stranger will find himself in full view of those clothes-horses and hat rails previously alluded to as being consecrated to the use of the hats and cloaks of noble lords. Keeping straight forward the stranger having due authority would find himself on the floor of the House of Lords, in one of the numerous pens outside the House proper, and dedicated to the use of strangers more highly favoured than those content with admission to the Strangers' Gallery. Here also gather the Speaker and "gentlemen of the House of Commons" when summoned either by Majesty itself or by the Lords Commissioners to witness the opening or closing of a Session, or the Royal assent given to Bills.

THE RUSH TO THE LORDS

AT the opening of Parliament, should the Queen happen to be present, the stranger standing in the Octagon Hall would witness an edifying sight. Like all sections of the House of Parliament the space at the Bar of the House of Lords allotted to the use of the Commons is ridiculously inadequate, only a small proportion of those who would be present being able to find access. Consequently there is great anxiety displayed even by sober legislators to be in the first flight on State occasions.

Precedence in this matter, as in all others, is nominally settled by the ballot. The Clerk at the table of the House of Commons calls out the names of Members in the order they present themselves from the ballot box, though *ex officio* the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other members of the Ministry go first. Preceded by the mace, accompanied by the Chaplain, his robes upborne by the train-bearer, the Speaker moves with solemn dignity to obey the summons of the Crown. All goes well whilst the head of the procession is still within the precincts of the House of Commons, and the Ministers of the Crown follow closely on the heels of the Speaker. Behind them fall in Members as their names are called. But no sooner has the Speaker left the

House than discipline is demolished, and even the elementary principles of honour and good faith are outraged. The Clerk goes on calling names, but the observance swiftly declines into the broadest farce, for presently, from both sides, regardless of precedence, Members rush down, fill the corridors, jostle each other, and finally succeed in giving an undignified impetus to the erewhile stately progress of the solemn head of the procession. This is vainly resisted by honourable and right honourable Members who, standing shoulder to shoulder, essay to guard the sacred person of the Speaker from physical outrage. At best the Speaker invariably presents the appearance of being projected into the House of Lords as it were from a catapult, whilst behind, with uproarious noise, sweeps in the throng of "gentlemen of the House of Commons."

In 1874 the statesman who was then Mr. Disraeli was knocked over in the corridor in the rush, and had his hat hopelessly trampled on. When, a few months later on, he severed his connection with the House of Commons, retiring to the serener atmosphere of the House of Peers, it was said that he had been induced to take this step because he shrank from a repetition of the gymnastic performance in the Lobby on the occasion of the annual pilgrimage of gentlemen of the House of Commons to be present on the opening of Parliament.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

ENTERING the House of Lords under less exciting circumstances, one has time to notice the rich splendour of the Chamber. It is 100 feet long by 45 feet wide, and is just as high as it is broad. It is dimly lighted up by twelve windows richly lighted. It is surrounded by galleries, that at the end being appropriated to the use of strangers, with the Press Gallery in front. The galleries that run round the sides, protected by a handsome brass rail, are for the use of distinguished personages. The Princess of Wales and other ladies of the Royal Family are frequently to be seen in the alcove of the gallery to the left of the Throne.

The Throne itself, a gorgeous gilt chair, directly facing the Strangers' Gallery, stands upon a slightly raised *dais*, surrounded by a space enclosed by a hand rail. When the Shah visited London he was privileged to sit on a chair set within this rail. The King of the Belgians has also, during the existence of the last Parliament, listened from this part of the House of Lords to flowing periods on foreign policy. Ordinarily this space is used by Privy Counsellors and sons of Peers who have the *entrée*. On nights of great debate this space is crowded, and the stranger in the Gallery has the opportunity of seeing at the same moment the House of Lords and the principal members of the House of Commons.

The arrangement of seats in the House of Lords is much like that in the Commons, except that rows of cross-benches face the Woolsack. It is on the front cross-bench that the Prince of Wales and the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Cambridge are accustomed to sit, the particular locality being indicative of freedom from the trammels of either party. In the Session of 1879 Lord Derby having left the Cabinet quitted the front Ministerial benches, and took up his seat on the cross-benches. The Speaker has one advantage over the Lord Chancellor (by no means an unimportant one when debates last over half a night) of having a chair in which he can lean back. For some reason doubtless subtly allied with the preservation of the Constitution, the Lord Chancellor from time immemorial has sat upon a kind of backless ottoman. This is of course designed to represent the historic Woolsack, and though the Lord Chancellor would unquestionably be more comfortable in an armchair we shall doubtless have the Woolsack till the end of the chapter.

A more important respect in which the Lord Chancellor differs from the Speaker is that he is an important political officer, a member of the Cabinet, and frequently takes part in the debates over which he presides. When the Lord Chancellor speaks he walks two paces to the left of the Woolsack, a procedure which, oddly enough, lands him on the opposition side of the House, though his speeches are designed to tell, and frequently do tell with great effect, on behalf of Ministers. The authority of the Lord Chancellor, as President of the Chamber, is not nearly so extensive as that of the Speaker of the House of Commons. In the latter assembly the voice of the Speaker is final in the matter of the order of debate. He makes a selection from among the throng of Members anxious to speak, and there is no appeal from his decision. In the House of Peers the Lord Chancellor has no such power. If two noble lords rise together to address the House it rests with one or the other to give way. If both are obstinate the Lord Chancellor remains powerless, and the nice point is settled by a motion—that is to say, some peer, generally the Leader of one or other side of the House, rises and says, "I move that Lord Verbosity be heard." If it be moved as an amendment that Lord Small-Talk should be heard, the House must even divide. But the matter is never carried beyond the point of moving a resolution which, setting the absurdity of the situation in a strong light, makes a sudden end of it.

THE LOBBY

RETURNING to the corridor with the frescoes, crossing the Octagon Hall, and passing through a smaller corridor on the other side, the stranger will find himself in the Lobby of the House of Commons. This is a famous locality, and for at least an hour each night is the busiest part of the House of Commons. Public business commences at half-past four, up to Easter, shortly after which time private business has so far diminished that there is not enough work to occupy the House from four (the hour at which the Speaker takes the Chair) till the half-hour strikes. The putting and answering of questions generally occupies half-an-hour, after which commences the first business on the paper. Except on occasions when a great

debate is being opened or resumed, and an important speaker has precedence, this juncture is regarded as a convenient time for leaving the House. Hon. Members congregate in the Lobby, where they meet constituents, friends, or agents, and transact a good deal of important business. Up to within recent years the Lobby was open to the general public, a privilege of which the public availed itself with inconvenient alacrity. This led to the promulgation of an order that only persons specially privileged should have the *entrée*, though any stranger escorted by a Member may enter. Even with this restriction the Lobby between five and six is crowded, and presents a scene of animation which contrasts strangely with the House proper, which at this hour is often nearly empty. Like the Octagon Hall and the Lobby of the Lords, the Lobby is bisected by four passages. The doorway directly opposite that by which the stranger has entered leads into the House itself. To the left is the passage by the Cloak Room, and so out into Westminster Hall already described. On the right is the corridor leading to the Library, the Tea Room, the Dining Room, and the general suite of handsome apartments which combine to earn for the House of Commons the title of the pleasantest club in London.

STRANGERS IN THE HOUSE

THE position of the House of Commons in relation to the Corridor from the Octagon Hall naturally inviting entrance has led to embarrassing incidents. The stranger visiting the House of Commons for the first time is naturally a little fluttered and excited. Unacquainted with the topography of the place, he has a tendency to walk straight forward. Consequently scarcely a night passes that a stranger is not arrested on the very threshold of the House, whose sacred portals he would, but for the watchful care of Mr. Hartley and Mr. Jarrett, the doorkeepers, have actually crossed. It has happened on more than one occasion that this vigilance has been eluded, and strangers clothed upon with innocence, and absolutely ignorant of the enormity of their offence, have actually walked into the House, and taken their seats on benches preserved for Members duly elected and ceremoniously inducted. So recently as 1875 an incident of this kind occurred. The House was engaged in debate on a subject connected with the liquor traffic, which of course created considerable interest on the part of The Trade. Two members of the confraternity had been dining in the City, and thought they would just look in at the House on their way home. Entering the Lobby by the corridor from the Octagon Hall, and seeing another door straight before them they walked on, and, passing the janitors, found themselves in the House of Commons. It was about nine o'clock, and the House was not very full. The new comers, therefore, had full choice of seats, and having stood for some moments at the Bar surveying the scene, they decided upon swelling the numbers of the Opposition. They took the second bench below the gangway, close on the right hand of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who was, of course, in his chair.

Finding that it was *de rigueur* to sit with their hats on, the strangers, who had at first deferentially uncovered, put on their hats, and, making the most of the comfortable seats, listened to the debate with marked attention. They might have sat all night, but for the accident of a division being called. This left them lamentably at fault. They saw Members get up and go out, but as to where they were going, or what they might propose to do, the strangers were hopelessly ignorant. They determined, therefore, to stay where they were, and it was only then they were discovered, and, to their great surprise, taken out in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

It is among the traditions of the House that, nearly fifty years ago, a Highlander, in full undress, entered, and sat for some time on the right hand of the Speaker. This probably wants confirmation, as does another story to the effect that, in the following year, a lady entered the House, and remained for some time before "catching" and causing a stony glare to gather over "the eye of the Speaker."

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S HAT

BUT that Peers are for the most part personally acquainted with members of their select order, it would be much easier for an adventurous stranger to enter the Upper Chamber. There are several ways into the House of Lords, notably that behind the Throne, to which access may of right be obtained by Members of the Privy Council. The attendants are more lax in their guardianship than are their brethren in the House of Commons.

It is not difficult to believe the story of the Cumberland clergyman who, coming up to town, walked into the House of Lords with as much composure as he was accustomed to enter his own pulpit. He made himself very comfortable on the broad benches, placing his hat on the seat just before him, where several elderly gentlemen were sitting. At the end of a debate that had lasted for two hours, the reverend gentleman thought that he would follow the example of one of the elderly gentlemen who had sat before him, and who, ten minutes earlier, had gone home. He took up his hat with that intention, and was surprised to find that it did not fit him as well as it did when he entered. On examining it he found the word "Wellington," in bold handwriting, inside. He seized the situation at a glance, and being a canny man, stuck to the hat that had been left behind in exchange for his own, feeling that it was not for him to discuss choice of hats with the conqueror of Waterloo. He took the Duke's hat down to his parish, where it created a great sensation, and where it probably is to this day.

THE STRANGERS' GALLERY

THE stranger will, however, do well to be content with the place allotted to him, and resist the temptation of experimenting upon the vigilance of the doorkeepers. If he has an order for the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, he will be conducted up a mean stone staircase leading out of the Lobby by the little den of the Opposition Whip, and will find himself in a place where he can hear pretty well, but where his point of vision is cut almost half-way across the House by the projection of the gallery at the back of which he is seated. It is but a poor compliment to a constituent to present him with an order for the Strangers' Gallery. In dispensing these Members take no trouble, and a good deal awaits the recipient before he reaches the gallery. A much more advantageous position is gained by admission to the Speaker's Gallery. This is obtained by personal application on the part of a

Member to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and is never refused if there be room. Still better is the Speaker's order for a front seat in the gallery usually reserved for distinguished persons. It occupies one-half of the front row of benches, the other half being allotted to Peers visiting the House.

There is still another coign of vantage which the stranger may obtain, if he be on good terms with his Parliamentary representative. Under the gallery, facing the chair, are about a score of seats, to which strangers may be admitted by special permission of the Sergeant-at-Arms. This is absolutely, on the whole, the best place open to the stranger. It is actually on the floor of the House—a circumstance which leads to the only inconvenience connected with it. When a division is called, the Speaker issues instruction that strangers shall withdraw. Formerly this order was literally carried out, the gallery above being cleared. But now it only applies to the strangers who have obtained their seats under the gallery, and who must needs withdraw whilst a division is being taken.

LOOKING DOWN ON THE HOUSE

THE stranger being seated in any one of these localities, we will suppose it is four o'clock, say on a Monday afternoon, and important Government business is the first Order of the day. The stranger will not find the House very full at this particular moment, though before he obtained admission every bench was filled. By a curious exception the House of Commons insists upon performing its devotion in private. Prayers are read every day when the House meets for business; but the service is carried on with doors closed. The only members of the outside public ever privileged to look upon the House of Commons at prayers are the ladies in the latticed cage over the Press Gallery. Parliamentary procedure is full of curious fictions, and not the least odd is that which regards the Ladies' Gallery as non-existent. The Press Gallery just below it, and the Strangers' Gallery directly opposite, are held to be within the House, and when strangers are spied these galleries are peremptorily cleared. The Ladies' Gallery not being within the House is left unchallenged, and whether at prayers or during those exciting scenes when the Press has been excluded from the House, the ladies have been permitted to remain spectators of the scene, whether animated or solemn.

Due attendance at prayers is secured by a very simple expedient. Members have no prescriptive right to a particular seat, but they can secure one for the night by attendance at prayers, at which time, in addition to ghostly comfort, there are to be obtained little cards that will fit brass receptacles at the back of each seat. A member writing his name on one of these cards, and so affixing, has the right to that particular seat during the remainder of the sitting. Hence, and more particularly when an exciting debate is expected, the devotional feeling of the House of Commons is raised to the highest pitch, and the Chaplain rapidly reads prayers before a congregation that fills every available seat.

Looking down from the Strangers' Gallery the visitor will find Ministers filling the benches on his left. On the right are seated the Opposition. The front bench by the table on the stranger's left is the Treasury bench; the corresponding seat opposite being "the front Opposition bench," on which sit ex-Ministers. The gangway, which has given name to a section of a political party, is the passage between the upper and lower division of seats. There is no fixed rule in the matter, but it is understood that Members sitting "above the gangway" are in closer accord with their leaders, whilst those who sit "below the gangway" are presumed thereby to assert a distinctive measure of independence. This is more marked on the Liberal side than on the Conservative, though even in the disciplined ranks of the party which recently co-operated to consolidate the power of Lord Beaconsfield any indication of revolt that may have varied the placid course of the Government came from below the gangway.

The Speaker is easily recognised, as he sits in the carved and canopied chair directly facing the Strangers' Gallery. Three clerks sit at the table before him, the gentleman on the Speaker's right being Sir Erskine May, the greatest living authority on Parliamentary procedure.

When the Speaker is in the chair the Mace will be found on the table—a great gilt club. This is probably the Mace ordered in 1660 to grace the Restoration, and still bears the initials "C. R." When the Speaker goes to visit the House of Lords the Mace is borne before him on the shoulders of the Sergeant-at-Arms; when the House goes into Committee, the Mace—symbol of supreme authority—is moved from the table, and slung upon two hooks affixed to the front facing the Strangers' Gallery.

The chair of the Sergeant-at-Arms is hidden from view in the Strangers' Gallery, being almost under the shadow of the gallery itself. It is never vacant. Whether the Speaker be in the chair or the House is in Committee, either Captain Gosset or the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms is on guard, the two gentlemen relieving each other, watch and watch about. The Bar of the House in its concrete form is close by the Sergeant's chair, being thrust in, telescope fashion, into the back of the cross benches which are set in this part of the House.

The chair of the Sergeant-at-Arms, it should be noticed, is outside "the House," and whilst the Speaker or the Chairman of Committees is presiding, the Sergeant-at-Arms has no more right in the House than the veriest stranger, except when he advances, with obeisance thrice repeated, either to remove the Mace from the table or to replace it. The clerks sitting at the table are the only persons other than members duly elected who may cross the Bar. Whilst the House is sitting the messengers in attendance are not allowed to cross the painted line on the floor. If they have a letter or card to deliver to Members within the House, the missive is passed along from hand to hand by Members themselves. In the House of Lords, where it might be expected greater ceremonial would be observed, messengers enter freely, coming and going with papers and messages.

PRIVATE BUSINESS

THE stranger arriving early will find the House of Commons engaged in private business. This is often of a purely formal character, though there are occasions when a private Whip is out and an animated discussion takes place, followed by a division as big as some that have decided the fate of Ministers. Ordinarily, however, private business is got through by half-past

four. But public business may not be commenced till half-past four unless at the later period of the session, when it is usual to pass a formal motion that business shall commence at a quarter-past four. This is in consequence of the private business of the session being well worked off.

NOTICES OF MOTION

THE commencement of public business is prefaced by a cry from the Speaker of "Order! order! Notices of motion." This means that notices of motion relating to public matters may now be given. It is generally a matter of considerable importance that Members having charge of particular motions should obtain favourable days for their consideration. This is arranged by ballot, taken in primitive fashion, and Members having notices of motion to make inscribe their names in a book with numbered lines. Corresponding numbers are written on little bits of paper, which are twisted up and thrown into a box on the table. The Speaker sits with the book containing the names of Members desiring to give notice of motion; the clerk at the table dips his hand into the box containing the twisted pellets of paper, and taking out the first that comes calls aloud the number. The Speaker finds the corresponding number in the list before him, and calls out the name of the Member who has written his name on the particular line, and who then has the first choice of available days within a month. This fortunate Member having given his notice, the clerk dips his hand into the box again, brings out another pellet, reads out the number, the Speaker finding the corresponding name, and so the process is gone through until there are no more pellets in the box or names on the list. In case of Ministers of the Crown having notices of motion, they are relieved from the uncertainty of the ballot box, having precedence *ex officio*.

The notices of motion disposed of, the next thing is the putting and answering of questions, not the least interesting and important operation of the sitting. Within certain very elastic limitations members may question Ministers on any possible subject. The privilege is generously taken advantage of, and frequently exciting episodes arise. Of late a habit has grown up, more particularly among the Irish members, of springing debates on replies. It is one of the safeguards of Parliamentary freedom that a Member may at any time move an adjournment of the House (or of the debate, if a debate be proceeding), and thereupon raise any question, the urgency of which may seem to him to justify such a course. Hardly a week has passed during recent Sessions when this course has not been taken, leading to scenes of varying excitement. When Ministers have been in office a few years, and have grown accustomed to see opposition put down by overwhelming majorities, they acquire a certain supercilious manner detrimental to Parliamentary peace at question time. Sir Michael Hicks Beach early put on this manner, and his way of answering questions lead to repeated scenes. Mr. Cross had also succumbed to the disease, and the last moments of his office was marked by a very angry scene. Exception having been taken to his manner of answering questions, a motion of adjournment was made, and the opportunity seized by several Members, prominent among them being Mr. Bright, to rebuke the right hon. gentleman.

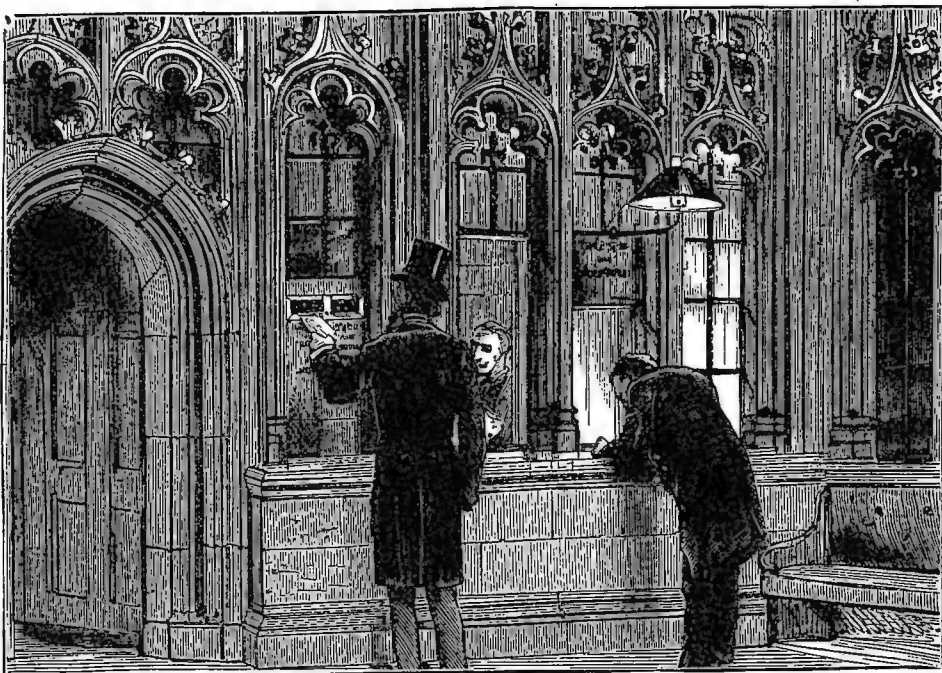
SWEARING-IN NEW MEMBERS

SHOULD matters go on peaceably and Hon. Members be moderately satisfied with the manner and matter of the answer received, questions are generally over by five o'clock. This time is usually taken advantage of to introduce new Members taking their seats on re-election—though new members may be sworn, and frequently are, before the hour at which public business has commenced. Pending their election, new Members sit on the bench under the gallery just before that already described as allotted to the use of strangers who may be fortunate enough to obtain admission to these favoured seats. Technically this bench is not within the House, but it is convenient as giving direct access to the floor. New Members advance toward the table, escorted by two Members, who have undertaken the duty of introducing them. They are met at the corner of the table by Sir Erskine May, who, handing them a Bible, recites to them the oath, which they accept in the usual form by kissing the book. The duty of the introducers terminates at this point. Sir E. May next takes charge of the new Member, leading him up to the Speaker, to whom he introduces him by name, and who graciously shakes hands. This form is gone through precisely the same in case of re-election. Mr. Gladstone, re-elected as Member for Midlothian, on taking office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, was introduced by two Members, took the customary oaths, and then, led by Sir Erskine May, was introduced to the Speaker as if the two right hon. gentlemen had never met before.

THE BUSINESS OF DEBATE

THE preliminary business then being disposed of, the House sets about the work of the night. Suppose it be a notice of motion, it will be moved at greater or shorter length (too often greater) by the Member who has framed it, and who will be followed in debate by the gentleman chosen to second. If it precludes a set debate, notice of amendment will probably have been given, and the Member in charge of this will usually follow the seconder of the resolution, though this is not a matter of course or of necessity.

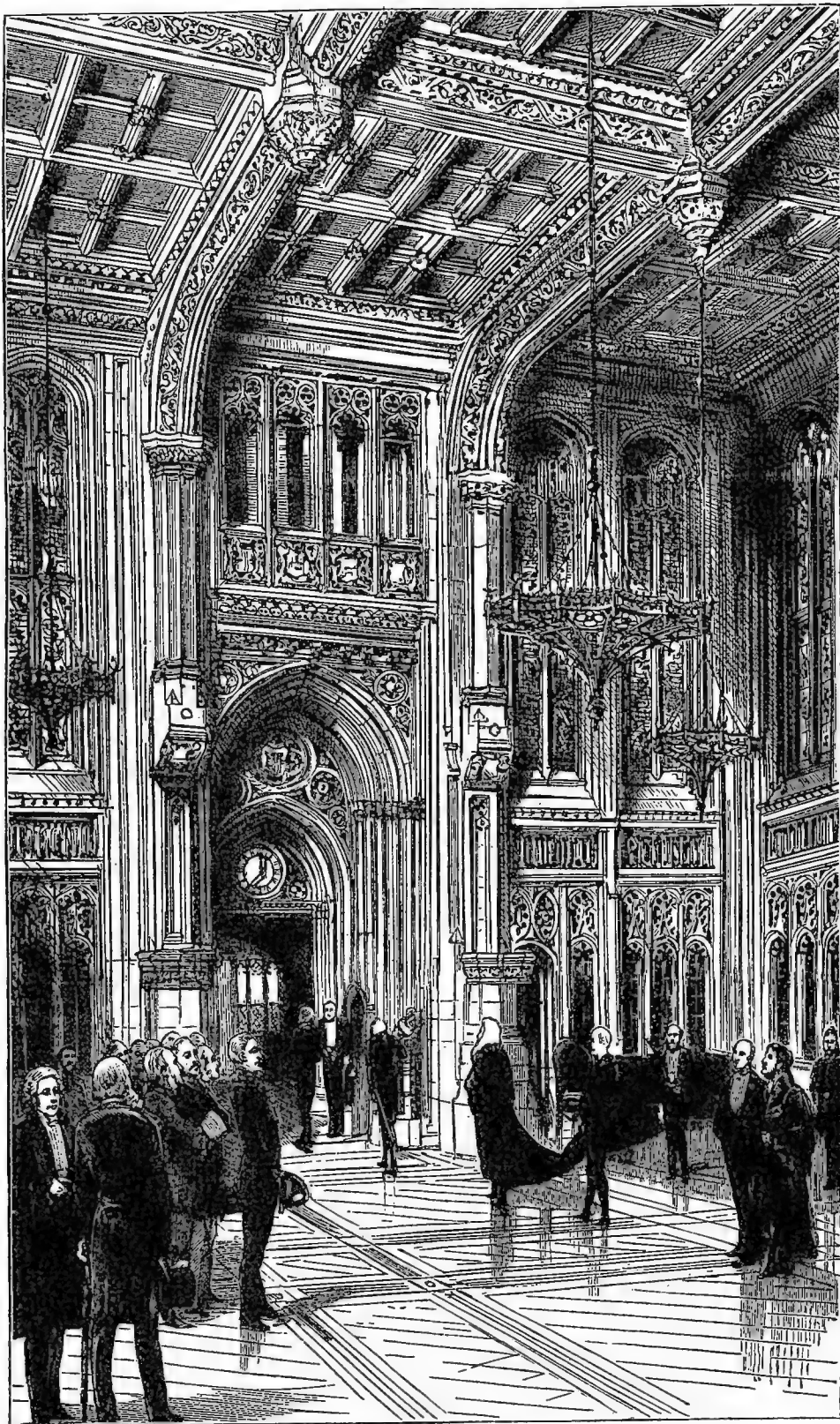
The order of debate is much the same in respect to a Bill. In case of important Bills introduced from the Treasury Bench it is not usual for explanation of the details of the measure to be given at length on the initial stage. Bills may be opposed and thrown out on their first reading, though this is contrary to practice. A Bill is granted the grace of a first reading as a matter of course. It is then printed and distributed among Members, who are thus furnished with opportunity of making themselves acquainted with it before the second reading comes on. It is on the second reading that the principal debate on a measure arises, and it is at this stage that the critical division is taken. It is understood that if a Bill be carried on the second reading its principle is approved, and that the House has decided that some such measure (though not of necessity this particular one) shall become law. If the Bill be rejected on the second division, of course, there is an end of it, at least for the current Session. If it be carried, a day is named for Committee, when the Bill will be considered, line upon line, and even word for word, it being open to Members to pass amendments upon every word of a Bill.



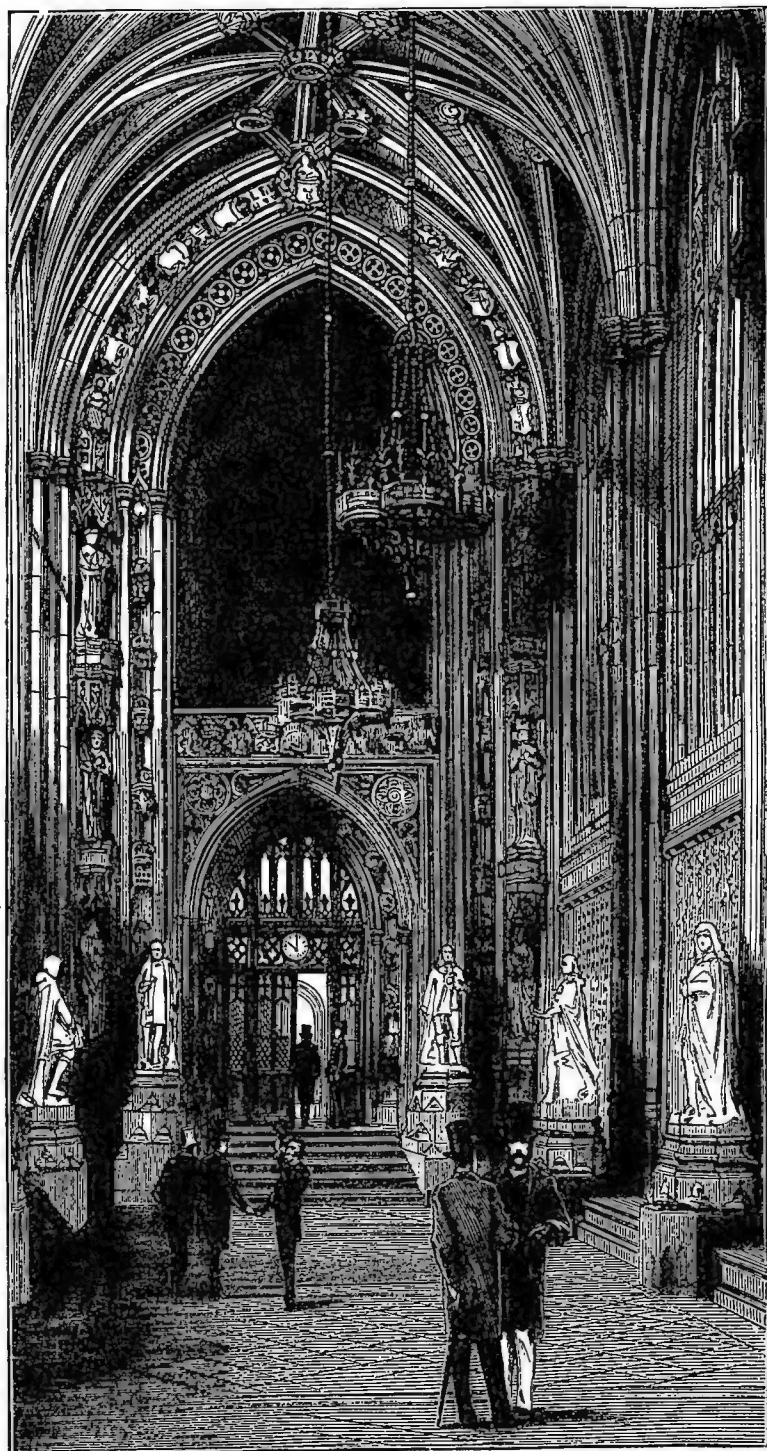
THE POST OFFICE, HOUSE OF COMMONS



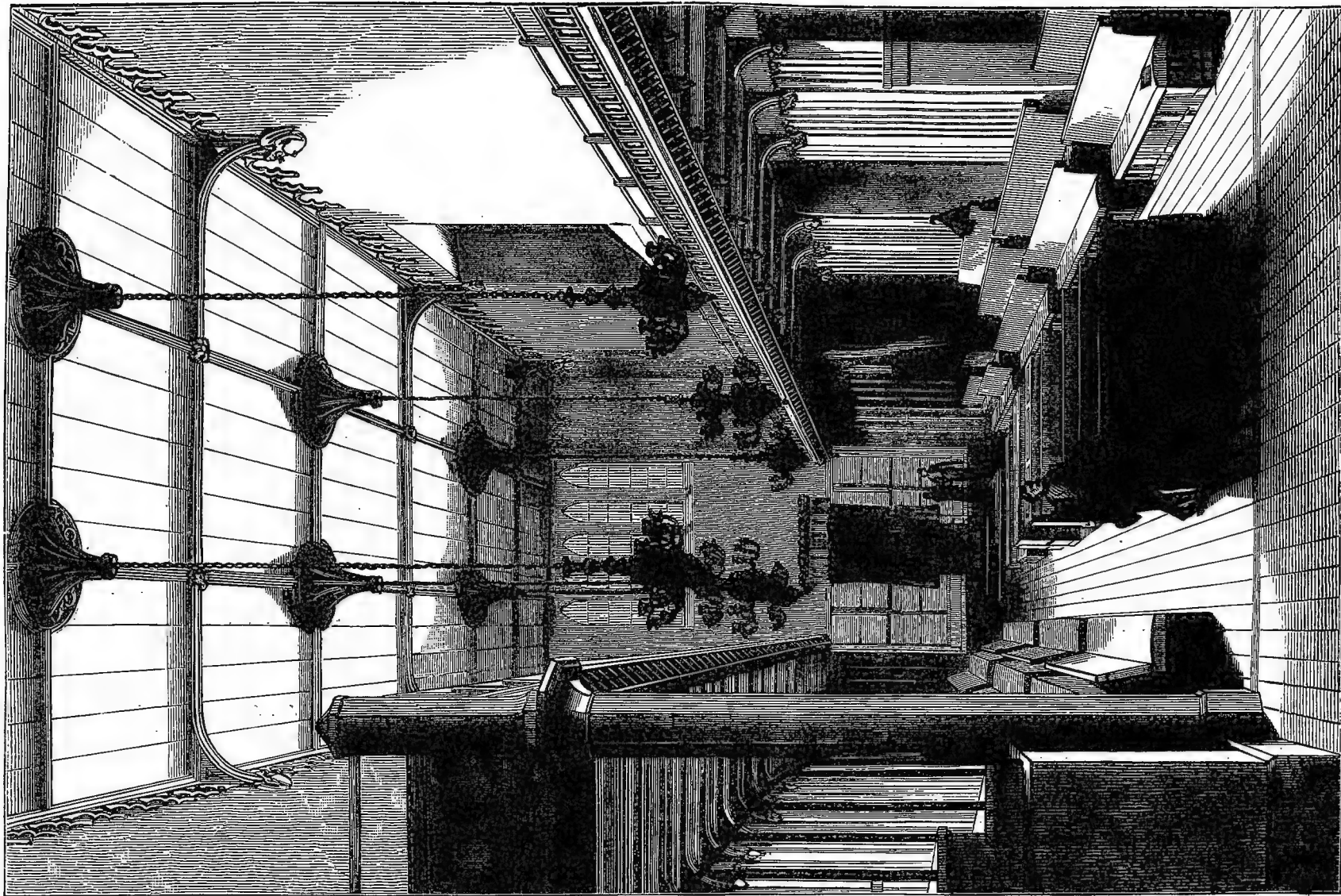
BARRY'S STATUE AND LOWER WAITING HALL



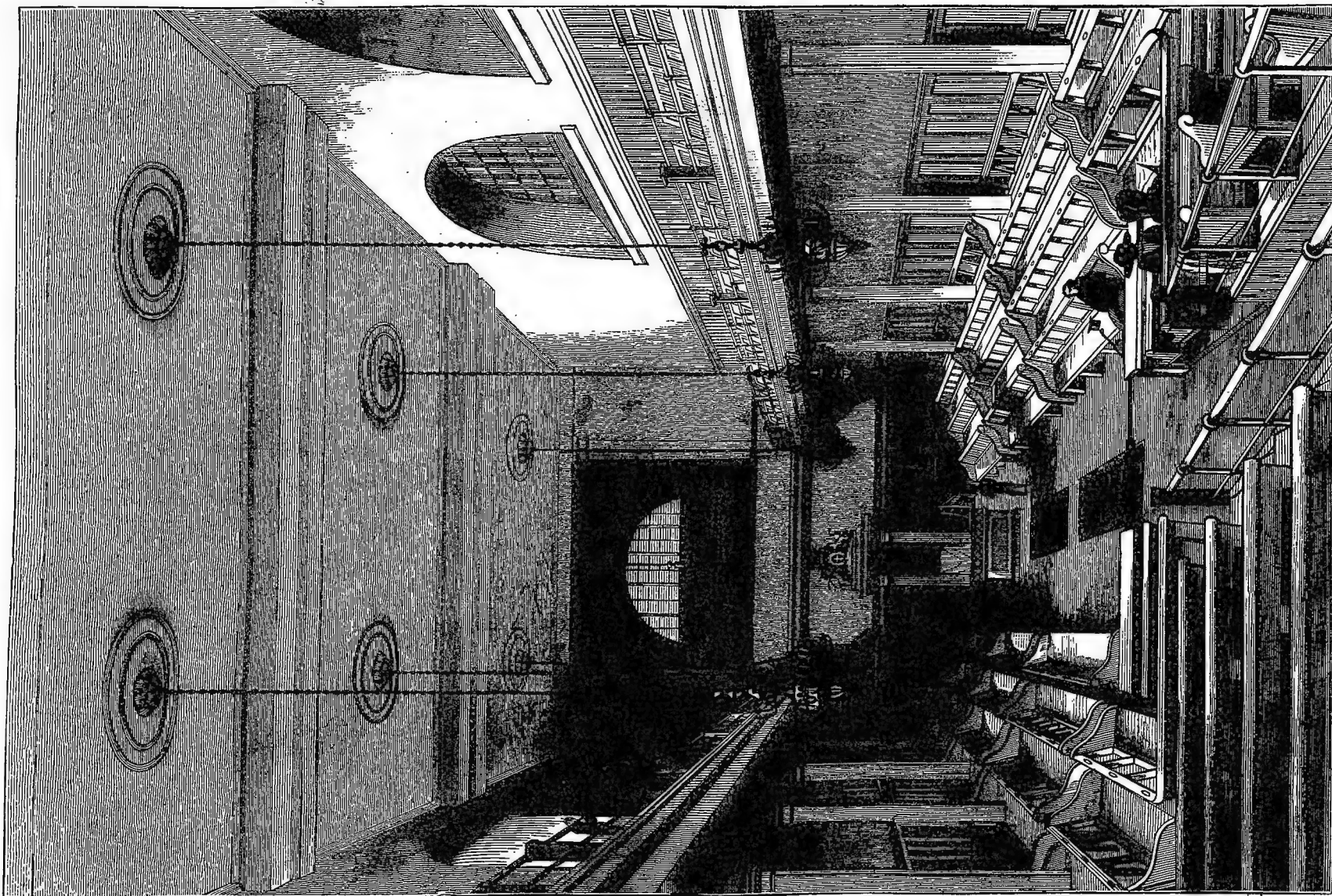
LOBBY TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS



ST. STEPHEN'S HALL



THE HOUSE OF LORDS IN 1835



THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN 1835

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ILLUSTRATED

The House in Committee is the House itself under an altered form. The Speaker has left the Chair, the Chairman of Committee presides, and the Mace is removed. But these are the only outward and visible signs of the change of order. In the course of procedure there is this important difference, that Members may speak as often as they please on a particular amendment. When the Speaker is in the Chair it is happily ordained that a Member may speak once on a resolution or amendment before the House. This appears a small matter, but it works admirably. The difference between debate and Committee with the Speaker in the Chair is chiefly this: In one case Members talk, in the other they make speeches. Knowing that if anything more occurs to him he may rise again, a Member speaking in Committee is content to say in simple conversational manner what occurs to him at the moment. Suggestions are swiftly made, fully considered, and thoroughly hammered out. With the Speaker in the Chair a Member may speak only once on the motion or amendment, and generally makes the most of his opportunity.

THE DIVISION

THE process is the same whether in the House or in Committee when a division is challenged. A sand-glass on the clerks' table is turned, and an electric bell is set tinkling all over the House. The sand-glass takes two minutes to run out, giving adequate time for Members to come in, from however distant a part of the House the division-bell may find them.

In the event of a regular party division the Whips of either side act as tellers. More often, if the measure be a Government one, the Ministerial Whips "tell" for the Bill or Resolution, the mover and seconder of the amendment acting as tellers on the other side. The

process of taking votes is simple and effective, as are most of the other regulations of the House. The House is enclosed within two corridors. Members voting "Aye" go into the lobby on the right, members voting "No" stream into the lobby on the left. Walking through these they find at the far end a wicket, at which stand two clerks of the House, armed with the full list of members pasted on a piece of cardboard. As the members pass through the wicket their names are ticked off by the clerks, and when the whole body has polled, the list is sent off to the printers, and appears the next morning as a division list. Just beyond the wicket at either end stand two tellers, one of whom counts aloud as members pass. Tellers selected one from each side work together to prevent possibility of mistake. The figures from either side are reported to the clerk at the table, who writes them down on a piece of paper—"Ayes" so many, "Noes" so many. He hands the paper to the teller on the victorious side, and thereupon the four tellers, marching four abreast, move up the floor of the House to the table, and the principal teller of the winning side reads out the figures.

There may be innumerable divisions upon a single Bill which goes through the stages of first reading, second reading, Committee report, and third reading. On any one of these it may be thrown out, or, failing this direct defeat, it may be so emasculated in Committee as to be given up by its sponsor. Report is the stage at which, technically, the Chairman of Committee "reports" to the House any amendment that has been made in the Committee. An obnoxious resolution or proposal of any kind may be delicately got rid of by moving the "previous question," that is to say that the House, without expressing an opinion on the merits of the question proposed, will pass it by, and go on to other business.

THE COUNT-OUT AND THE TALK-OUT

OR a question may be, temporarily at least, disposed of by a count-out. It is necessary that a quorum shall be present during all business, and a quorum consists of forty members. A great deal of business is transacted in the presence of considerably less than forty members. But the Speaker is not bound to take notice of this fact until his attention is formally called to it. The same preliminaries are observed in determining a count-out as in preparing for a debate. The sand-glass is turned, the bells are tinkled all over the House, and opportunity is given for Members to come in and complete the quorum. If they do not, and on counting it be found that there are less than forty present, the House thereupon adjourns. If they do, business proceeds.

On Wednesday the House meets at twelve, and adjourns at six, but debate is peremptorily stopped at a quarter to six. Even if a Member be in the middle of a sentence, when the clock points to the quarter the Speaker rises, and the Member must perforce sit down, and the Bill has very little chance of resuscitation during the current Session. This has given birth to the Parliamentary tactics known as talking a Bill (or Resolution) out. If its opponents be in a minority all they have to do is to go on talking till a quarter to six, when the obnoxious proposal is disposed of as completely as if it were defeated on a division.

This is a necessarily brief outline of the ways and the thoroughfares of the Houses of Parliament. They, or rather the former, are dwelt upon in more detail in the ponderous, learned, and expensive volume of Sir Erskine May. That is, however, not convenient for conversation in the Strangers' Gallery, and it is hoped that, pending opportunity for further reference, this simpler and shorter explanation may serve some useful purpose.

Parliamentary Archaeology and Architecture

By H. W. BREWER

THE ANCIENT PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

THE ancient Palace of Westminster, originally erected by Edward the Confessor, formed for more than five centuries the chief suburban residence of our English kings. It was enlarged and partly reconstructed by many subsequent monarchs, especially William Rufus, Henry II., Henry III., Edward I., Edward III., Richard II., and Henry VIII. The last-named sovereign, however, abandoned it as a Royal residence in favour of Whitehall.

Up to the time of the disastrous fire which occurred on the 16th of October in the year 1834, several of the more important apartments of the ancient palace were in existence, though greatly modernised and degraded by clumsy and shabby repairs. We will briefly describe the leading features of the building as it existed previously to that date. Those of our readers who are interested in the subject, and desire further information, will find excellent accounts and very artistic engravings of every portion of the Old Houses of Parliament in Brayley's "Ancient Palace of Westminster" and Smith's "Antiquities of Westminster."

Taking Westminster Hall as our starting-point, which presented much the same appearance it does now, except that the south end was hidden and encumbered by some tall and very ugly modern buildings, St. Stephen's Chapel stood at right angles to it, just touching its south-east corner, and upon the exact site of the present St. Stephen's Hall. This chapel was erected by Edward I., and completed by Edward III., and was without doubt the most beautiful building of its size and description in the country. It was, in fact, to England what the Ste. Chapelle is to France, resembling that exquisite structure in several striking particulars. Its dimensions were internally 95 feet by 32 feet. Originally it formed a Collegiate Chapel similar to that of St. George at Windsor, but it was secularised by Edward VI., and in 1548 given over and converted into the House of Commons. The alterations which it underwent at various times to suit it to its modern requirements concealed all those beauties which they did not destroy, and its appearance during the last century may be gathered from our engraving, which is copied from an old view.* See page 25.

Until that indefatigable antiquary Mr. Carter made a careful examination of the building in 1790, it was supposed that none of the ancient enrichments existed, and it was not until the year 1800, when the Union of the Irish Parliament necessitated the enlargement of the House of Commons, and the consequent removal of the galleries and wainscoting, that the most exquisite remains of ancient arcading, sculpture, carving, and a complete series of frescoes were brought to light. The antiquaries of that time seem scarcely to have known how to express their enthusiastic admiration of these glorious artistic discoveries, and, what is most fortunate for us, they carefully delineated every ornament, and accurately measured every portion of the beautiful structure. It is not too much to say that, elaborate and magnificent as the modern House of Lords undoubtedly is, compared with what St. Stephen's Chapel must have been in its palmy days, it is a plain dingy apartment. No part of the old Houses of Parliament was so injured by fire as St. Stephen's Chapel, and Barry, even with the help of Pugin to assist in the decorative portions, wisely gave up all idea of attempting its re-construction. It is better that it should remain a dream for architects and antiquaries to dwell upon and try to reconstruct in their own minds than that a false impression of its marvellous glories should be conveyed to the mind through a necessarily imperfect restoration, and Barry showed great judgment in abandoning all idea of such an attempt. A few small fragments of the old chapel are preserved at the British Museum, and they serve to give one an idea of the wonderful delicacy of the architectural detail of the building.

THE COURT OF REQUESTS

At right angles to St. Stephen's Chapel was a long and very solidly constructed building, the site of which is now covered by the eastern portion of Old Palace Yard. This is supposed to have formed the Great Hall of Edward the Confessor's Palace, and went

by the name of "White Hall," and subsequently "The Court of Requests." From the remains of Norman windows and arches brought to light by the great fire, it is presumed that it was rebuilt by William Rufus. In the year 1800 it was converted into a House of Lords, and the mean and shabby way in which this makeshift was accomplished may be gathered from a passage in Sir John Soane's "Designs for Public Buildings, A.D. 1823:"—"In the year 1800 the 'Court of Requests' was made into a House of Lords, and the old buildings of slight character, several storeys high, surrounding that substantial structure were converted into accommodations for the officers of the House of Lords. And for the necessary communications the exterior of these old buildings, forming the front of the House of Lords, as well as the interior, is constructed of timber covered with plaster! In such an extensive assemblage of combustible materials, should a fire happen, what would become of the Painted Chamber, the House of Commons, and Westminster Hall? Where would the progress of the fire be arrested? The want of security from fire, the narrow, gloomy, and unhealthy passages, and the insufficiency of accommodation in this building are important objects which call loudly for revision and speedy amendment."

It is strange that, although this was written six years before the catastrophe so faithfully predicted, yet no attempts seem to have been made to avoid the calamity! After the fire the remains of this building were fitted up as a temporary House of Commons, and remained so until the opening of the present building. In this condition it is represented in our illustration. See page 21.

THE PAINTED CHAMBER

At right-angles to the "Court of Requests," and parallel with St. Stephen's Chapel, stood a building called the "Painted Chamber." It was erected, or rather reconstructed, by King Henry III., for it is said that Edward the Confessor breathed his last in a building which occupied its site. The name "Painted Chamber" was given to it on account of its walls having been entirely covered with fresco, remains of which were to be traced even after the fire. Previously to the year 1800, the lower portions of the walls were hung with very ancient tapestry, representing the Siege of Troy. These tapestries were sold in the year 1800 for the sum of ten pounds! We believe that they are still preserved in a private collection.

After the fire the Painted Chamber was fitted up as a temporary House of Commons; and is so represented in our engraving.* St. Stephen's Chapel, the Court of Requests, and the Painted Chamber, formed three sides of a courtyard, nearly on the site of the present St. Stephen's Court. The fourth or river side was formed by the Commons Library and residence of the Clerk of the House of Commons.

THE OLD HOUSE OF LORDS

THE old House of Lords, which was pulled down by order of George IV., in 1820, stood to the south of the Painted Chamber. It was a very interesting old building, dating from the time of Henry III., and retained externally remains of architectural embellishments of that period. The interior had been modernised. Adjoining it was the Prince's Chamber, a building of the same date, which retained its old lancet windows.

Beneath the old House of Lords was the celebrated cellar in which Guy Fawkes was captured. It was of great antiquity, and from careful drawings given by Smith would seem to have formed a portion of Edward the Confessor's building. That this cellar should have been leased out is only another example of the shabbiness and meanness which marked all the dealings of the Government in regard to the Houses of Parliament from the time of Edward VI. to William IV.

In 1826 George IV. exhibited his taste for Brummagem magnificence by pulling down these most interesting old buildings, and erecting in their place a showy and thoroughly useless Royal staircase and gallery in the Italian taste.

ST. STEPHEN'S CLOISTERS

IN the angle formed by St. Stephen's Chapel and Westminster Hall stood St. Stephen's Cloisters, which together with the beautiful double Oratory still exist. They were erected by the last Dean of the Chapel Royal of St. Stephen, Dr. Chambers, in 1526, and their rich and beautiful architecture gave the late Sir Charles Barry the keynote for his design for the New Houses of Parliament.

All the other buildings of the ancient Palace of Westminster had, one by one, disappeared previous to the year 1843. Most of them had fallen a prey to that spirit of parsimony which eventually led to the destruction of the whole pile, others had been rebuilt. The Great Clock Tower and four noble gates of the New Palace Yard had been pulled down, and their sites covered with plain mean-looking houses. The rich Gothic Chapel of St. Mary-le-Pew had shared the same fate. The Bell Tower of St. Stephen's, a solid structure which stood on the south side of Westminster Hall, had been pulled down to make way for a range of stables! The old Exchequer building had been thrown down to widen a road. The Star Chamber, of infamous memory, was one of the last to survive, but the private apartments of the palace had long since disappeared, and their very site was forgotten.

The ancient buildings which still remained in 1843 were in a deplorable state. St. Stephen's Chapel, the Painted Chamber, and the Court of Requests were filled by a complicated collection of wooden partitions, cutting them up into corridors, apartments, lobbies, &c., the construction of which was about as architectural and ornamental as the bullock pens in Old Smithfield. It is not to be wondered at that when this stack of timber and rubbish caught fire nothing could possibly extinguish it until it had burnt itself out.

A good idea of the general appearance of the Houses of Parliament during the last century may be gained from our two-page illustration, which is copied from a print in Maitland's "History of London," and is dated 1760. In this view, St. Stephen's Chapel (the House of Commons) is shown, with its two lofty turrets and large Gothic east window, from which it would seem that the building still retained its general appearance of an ecclesiastical edifice, and had not, at least externally, been so much modernised as it certainly was a few years later. The bell tower of Westminster Hall is also visible, and the ranges of buildings forming the Speaker's lodgings and Exchequer Office, St. John's Church, Lambeth Palace, and what was then described as the *new* bridge at Westminster, are also shown, while the foreground gives an interesting representation of the barges of the City Companies on their way to Westminster, where the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were "sworn" before the Barons of the Exchequer. This water pageant, which was by far the most interesting portion of the "Lord Mayor's Show," was given up about thirty years back. It is interesting to observe how "time was given" to the rowers in these large barges. This is distinctly shown in the representation of the City barge: it will be seen that a man with a long rod sits upon a kind of throne facing the rowers and beats time to them, like the conductor of an orchestra.

The only portions of the ancient palace now existing are Westminster Hall, St. Stephen's Cloisters, the Oratory, and the Crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, now used as a chapel for the House of Commons. We shall describe these in our account of the present House of Commons, and commence with

WESTMINSTER HALL

THIS noble apartment is supposed to have been first erected by William Rufus, but as we now see it the whole building dates from the reign of Richard the Second. Until the restoration of the Hall by George IV., when the hideous dormer windows were cut into the noble roofs, and other disfigurements perpetrated under the plea of "Restoration," two of the windows of William Rufus's Hall existed, and the ancient Norman stringcourse could be traced under the external windows. Not a vestige of the more ancient structure is now visible, though the core of the walls is undoubtedly Norman. The entrance for the members of Parliament is on the east side, and leads immediately to

* From Maitland's "History of London."

* From Brayley's "Ancient Palace of Westminster."

THE MEMBERS' PORCH

A RATHER heavily-vaulted, but solemn-looking, entrance hall, communicating with the "Star-Chamber" Court Yard, Westminster Hall, and by a short passage with the Cloisters of St. Stephen's. Passing through this porch, and down a short passage, the members arrive at

THE CLOAK-ROOM, FORMERLY THE ANCIENT CLOISTERS OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL

THIS remarkably beautiful structure is one of the few existing portions of the ancient Palace. Erected in the year 1526, it is one of the most elaborate examples of the very latest style of Gothic architecture. The vaulting is of the description called "fan tracery," from the pendentives being covered by a series of delicate ribs, which expand from the wall columns in the form of a fan. The bosses which mark the centre of each compartment are finely carved with heraldic devices, foliage, &c., and some of the longitudinal ribs are adorned by that square-leaved enrichment known as the "Tudor flower." This beautiful Cloister was only just completed when the collegiate establishment was suppressed, and it was leased out to Sir Richard Fane. Until the great fire in 1834, the condition of this beautiful portion of the building was a national disgrace, for the Cloister, together with the Oratory adjoining, were cut up by walls and partitions, and used as kitchens, sculleries, wash-houses, &c. The whole, however, has been carefully restored, as much of the ancient work being preserved as was possible; the tracery of the windows is entirely new, and also the stained glass with which they are filled. As the title will imply, this is the place where the members of Parliament leave their cloaks and umbrellas on their way to the House. Each member has his peculiar peg with his number inscribed below it. Every convenience for writing letters, despatching messages, &c., is here provided.

About the centre of the West Walk of the Cloisters is a double doorway leading into

THE ORATORY,

A BEAUTIFUL little chapel of the same date at the Cloisters. Its stone roof is a perfect masterpiece of fan tracery, especially over the apse, where the converging ribs form a kind of star pattern above the pendentives. Over this is another chapel called the Upper Oratory, now attached to the Private Bills Office. The Upper Oratory is less elaborate than the lower one, and is by some writers presumed to have served as the Chapter House to the Dean and Chapter of St. Stephen's Chapel Royal. It possesses a flat wooden roof, and is lighted by square-headed windows. Neither of these chapels are at present used, except that occasionally the lower one serves the purpose of a kind of "left parcels" office. A doorway at the south-west corner of St. Stephen's Cloister gives access to

THE CRYPT OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL,

NOW used as the Chapel of the House of Commons. It is a very noble fourteenth-century crypt, with large Gothic four-light windows. The windows are filled with modern stained glass and the fine vaulted roof is encrusted with mosaics. Upon leaving the Cloak Room the members ascend the

GREAT STAIRCASE

THIS is one of the most striking architectural features of the Houses of Parliament. The vaulting springs from two clustered columns, and the light is admitted through large windows on one side. All the other wall spaces are panelled with rich Perpendicular tracery. The staircase ascends to an elegant vaulted corridor leading to the lobby of the House of Commons.

THE LOBBY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

A NOBLE-LOOKING entrance-hall, square in plan, with a very solid and richly-carved flat wooden roof. Each side is divided, by the shafts supporting the roof, into three bays, that in the centre containing a large doorway in each direction. That on the north side leads into the House of Commons. The one opposite to it opens into the great corridor of communication between the Houses of Lords and Commons, that to the west to the corridor leading to the members' staircase, and that on the east to the tea-room, reading-rooms, &c. In the space between the doorway leading to the members' staircase, and the north-east angle of the lobby, is the

POST OFFICE,

WHICH is found at the back of the arcade below the windows of the lobby. Small as it looks, probably no post-office in the kingdom has more important letters dropped into its box than this.

Passing through the double-arched portal leading to the House of Commons, right and left are rather low passages panelled with oak, these communicate with the

DIVISION LOBBIES

THESE Lobbies, together with the passages connecting them at either end, completely surround the House. At the end of each passage is a barrier, with a desk in the middle, in which sits a clerk, who takes down the name of each voter as he passes through. Those whose names range from A to H pass on the left side of the clerk, and those ranging from I to Y on the right. We don't know what would become of an unfortunate member if his name began with "Z." The "Aye" division-lobby and barrier is to the right of the Speaker, and the "No" to the left. These Lobbies are beautifully fitted-up, the walls are panelled with oak, the ceilings are of the same material, and all the furniture designed in a corresponding style.

Entering through the doorway leading from the Public Lobby, one is admitted to the House of Commons (that is, when the House is not sitting, for, of course, during the sitting the only admittance for the public is to the Strangers' Gallery). Now it must be admitted that the first impression of the House is one of disappointment, for although the chamber is admirably suited to its requirements, and is really fitted up exceedingly handsomely, all the galleries and benches being adorned with oak panels splendidly carved, yet there is an absence of that architectural magnificence which its very striking approaches had led the eye to expect. We hardly see how this could have been avoided, for such an entrance as Westminster Hall would dwarf the dimensions of anything but a vast

cathedral, and the finely vaulted Corridors, Cloisters, Central Hall, and lofty Lobbies necessarily demanded an amount of solid and massive architectural construction which would not have lent itself to an apartment in which sight and sound were the all-important considerations. Then again it must be remembered that the House of Lords has been always looked upon as the chief feature of the design, as it contains the Throne of the Sovereign, and in it the ceremonial of opening Parliament takes place. When, however, one has overcome the first disappointment of finding that the House of Commons is not a great cathedral or an immense and magnificent vaulted hall, it will be seen that it is really a very handsome and very appropriately adorned apartment.

The seats for the members are ranged parallel to the axis of the chamber, like the stalls in a cathedral, and return right and left on either side of the entrance, half-way down the "House." The seats are divided by a passage called "the gangway," and at the end opposite to the entrance is the Speaker's chair, a richly-carved Gothic throne. In front of this is

THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE,

WHICH occupies the space between the opposite benches, leaving a narrow passage on either side. The bench in front of the table to the right of the Speaker is occupied by the members of the Ministry, that on the left by the leaders of "Her Majesty's Opposition." The chief of either party sits at the end farthest removed from the Speaker, and upon the table just before him are two boxes bound with clamps of silver, and having a lock, hinges, and handles of metal very finely wrought and delicately engraved. These are called the

"OATHS BOXES"

THEY contain the form of oath proposed to Members of Parliament and a copy of the Scriptures. Between these oath boxes are two metal brackets, upon which the Mace rests when the House is sitting. A little below the slab of the table and facing the entrance to the House are two brackets placed in an oblique position, and upon these the Mace is placed when the House is in "Committee" (this is what is meant by "the Mace being placed under the table.")

THE MACE,

OR rather Maces, for there are several, are all of a similar form though of different dates. By a kind of Parliamentary fiction, when the Mace is on the table the Sovereign is supposed to be present, and it is probably for this reason that from the earliest times these curious symbols of office and authority have been made in the conventionalised form of a head wearing a crown. The particular Mace which is represented in our illustration is the one most commonly in use, and is probably the most ancient; from the initials "C.R." being repeatedly stamped upon it, it must date either from the reign of Charles I. or II. Considered from an art point of view it is not a remarkable piece of workmanship, the *repoussé* work being coarsely executed, and the design not particularly elegant, it is evidently not all of the same date, and the Crown looks more modern than the rest. The crowned rose, thistle, and harp are represented in several places, and the *fleur de lis* also occurs more than once. It is possible that this may be the identical "bauble" which Cromwell ordered to be taken away, but if so it is not so delicate as most goldsmiths' work of the period, and the delicate arabesque work which forms so marked a feature of the metal work of the earlier part of the seventeenth century is not to be seen, and we are thus compelled to conclude that it is a work of Charles the Second's time, rather than that of his father. It is, however, an interesting piece of plate, and like everything in the Houses of Parliament at the present day is carefully preserved. At the opposite end of the House and immediately in front of the entrance are two low wooden posts or pillars terminating a kind of wooden parapet, two hollow brass rods draw out from these, telescope fashion, and form

"THE BAR OF THE HOUSE"

CLOSE to the Bar sits the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the places of the "very advanced members" are immediately behind "the Bar." The Members' Galleries are on either side of the House. The Press Reporters' Galleries is over the Speaker's chair, and the Ladies' Gallery is behind the stone screen. High up, also behind the Speaker's chair, the gallery over the entrance is for the members of the Diplomatic Body and the general public. Leading from the galleries are very pretty corridors with conversation nooks, to which Members who are not taking part in the debate may retire. These are beautifully designed, the walls and ceilings being panelled with "linen panels" and scroll work in carved oak.

Returning again to the ground floor, a passage leading from the lobby of the House of Commons conducts to the Reading Rooms and

"TEA ROOM"

THESE are all handsome apartments decorated and fitted up in a style thoroughly in keeping with the architecture of the building. The ceilings are flat, and divided into squares by oak ribs with bosses or circles at their intersection, the chimney pieces, skirtings, doors, and cornices are well carved, and adorned with heraldic devices, foliage, and the loyal inscriptions, in old English letters, "Domine saluum fac Regiam," "Vivat Regina," "Domine saluum fac Regiam nostram Victoriam," &c. The metal chandeliers are beautiful examples of hammered brass work. At the end of the Tea Room is a bar and serving room. The dining and refreshment rooms, the committee rooms, and libraries are very similar in general design, though their decorative features are varied. There is a Smoking Room adorned with skirtings of tile-work. Returning to the Lobby of the House of Commons, the opposite doorway to that which leads into the House will conduct us, through the public corridors ornamented with *frescoes* by Ward, representing "Monk Declaring for a Free Parliament," "The Execution of Montrose," "The Escape of Charles II.," "The Last Sleep of Argyle," "Alice Lisle Concealing the Royalists after the Battle of Sedgemoor," "The Landing of Charles II. at Dover," "The Acquittal of the Seven Bishops," "The Lords and Commons presenting the Crown to William and Mary," to the

CENTRAL HALL,

A LARGE vaulted octagonal structure, richly adorned with sculpture, the windows fitted with stained-glass, the roof encrusted

with mosaic. One of the deep-set panels over the doorway which occupy the cardinal sides of the octagon is fitted with a picture mosaic of St. George by E. J. Poynter, R.A. Our readers will be astonished to hear that this hall is sixty feet in diameter. It is a very singular fact that all octagonal buildings look so very much smaller than they really are, the octagonal Ely Cathedral, St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, the dome of the Duomo at Florence, and the Karlshof Church at Prague, serve to prove this singular optical illusion; we suppose the explanation is, that the eight sides being all of the same size the eye fails to find any striking object of comparison, for polygonal buildings which have their sides of unequal dimensions seem to retain their due appearance of size. As an example of this we may refer to the St. Gercon's Church, Cologne, the interior of which looks far larger than it really is.

The four great doorways of the Central Hall lead to the most important sub-divisions of the great Houses of Parliament; that to the south communicates with the House of Lords, that to the north with the House of Commons, that to the west with Westminster Hall, that to the east with the Committee Rooms, Conference Rooms, Refreshment Rooms, &c. Leaving the Central Hall by the eastern doorway one is admitted into a square lobby called the Lower Waiting Hall, a very picturesque apartment. The effect of the landing to the Great Staircase is singularly happy, and the position is admirably adapted for the statue of the architect of the noble building. The statue itself is by Foley, R.A., the roof over the landing is a rich and beautiful example of fan vaulting, and the walls are panelled with Perpendicular tracery. Altogether this lobby and landing form perhaps the most pleasing piece of design in the whole building.

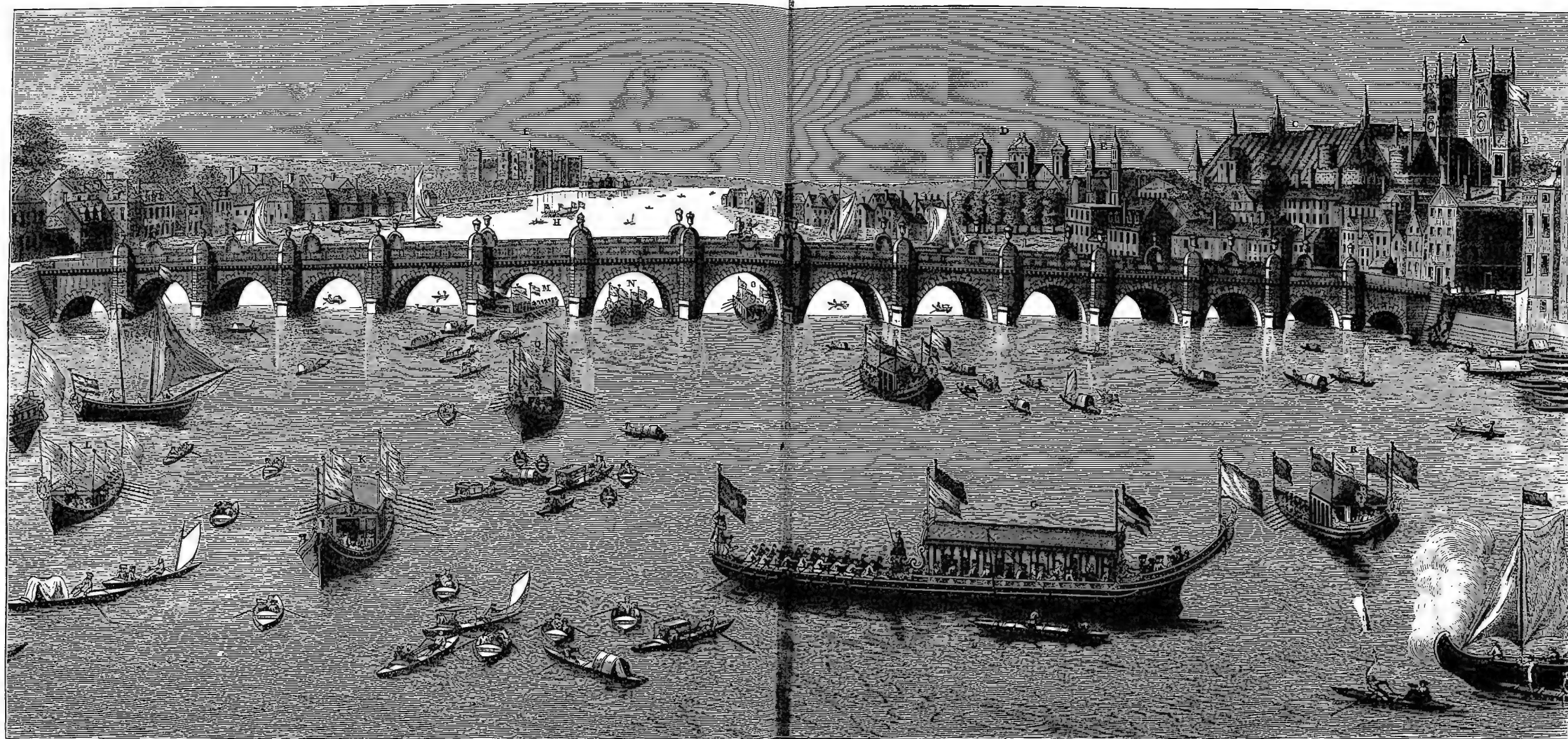
The Great Staircase leads to the Upper Waiting Hall, which is the same size as the lower one, and is adorned by frescoes by J. R. Herbert, R.A., C. W. Cope, R.A., G. F. Watts, R.A., J. C. Horsley, R.A., E. Armitage, R.A., and J. Tenniel. From the Upper Waiting Hall corridors branch out in every direction, communicating with the whole of the upper storey of the building, and although they are unvaryingly plainer in design than those on the principal floors, they are all panelled with oak, entered by well-carved doorways, and lit by carefully-designed Gothic windows; and—this is one of the very great merits of the whole Palace—there is nothing shabby about it, in the most out-of-the-way passage of the staircase one will find good solid oak skirtings and stone windows—nothing seems to have been left to chance, there are no shabby corners in the building, no sash windows and plaster mouldings, The wood work and metal work are admirable all over the building. We believe it is acknowledged that Barry was greatly assisted by Pugin in these charming details.

Returning to the Central Hall, the western doorway admits us to

ST. STEPHEN'S HALL,

WHICH occupies the site of the Old House of Commons or St. Stephen's Chapel. It is a graceful apartment finely vaulted and lit by large Perpendicular windows, below which are spaces for frescoes or mosaics. At the foot of each vaulting shaft is a large pedestal bearing a statue in white marble of some distinguished statesman, Hampden, Walpole, Pitt, Burke, Fox, &c. Although these statues are, many of them, excellent works of art, somehow or other they look out of place, they dwarf the building, injure its architectural lines, and thoroughly destroy its harmony. Perhaps it is that modern statuary will not combine with Gothic architecture; or is it that the sculptor and the architect do not sufficiently consider one another's work? From whatever cause it may arise it is a painful fact that although we have excellent architects and notable sculptors, the attempts hitherto made to combine their works have not been so successful as could be desired. Leaving St. Stephen's Hall by its western doorway we come back again to Westminster Hall by an addition made to its length called St. Stephen's Porch. It has been proposed several times to adorn Westminster Hall with frescoes and decorations; we sincerely hope that this will never be done, the sombre and stately quietness of the effect of this hall are a relief to the eye after the richness of the Houses of Parliament, and we believe that both gain immensely by the contrast, and we cannot help thinking that anything which would destroy or lessen this contrast would be a serious injury to both. In addition to this there is a solemn and sad seriousness about the past history of this hall which ill suits it for decoration. What adornment could be appropriate in such a place except funereal wreaths and crape hangings? Who when looking at Westminster Hall for a moment recalls the great banquets which have been held beneath its arched roof, and who does not call to mind the fate of the unhappy king, who in the height of his splendour caused this roof to be erected, little thinking that he was building a hall in which a few years after his own deposition would be pronounced, and he himself driven away to be murdered or starved to death! Who can but remember the great and good Sir Thomas More having here passed upon him that sentence which has covered his judges with infamy and disgraced the Legislature of the land; or Strafford, condemned to death in presence of his helpless master whom he had served only too zealously;—or that master himself dragged as a criminal before the representatives of his irritated people; or the ghastly heads of his judges a few years later exhibited to a howling mob in this hall, after their bodies had been torn from their graves in the neighbouring Abbey;—or Warren Hastings, brought up year after year for eight long years before a tribunal which still left it doubtful whether he was an unscrupulous and cruel tyrant who had caused the name of England to be hated, or a stern but faithful protector of his country's interests. The tawdry banquet which with its sham velvet hangings and gingerbread canopies was held to commemorate the Coronation of George IV. hardly serves to brighten these recollections, for surely "a dish of herbs" would have been far preferable to the stalled ox flavoured with such domestic bliss and "contentment" as that sovereign must have brought to the feast. And the mind turns away from this festal scene with disgust, and involuntarily clings to the mournful memories of older times.

NOTE.—We shall shortly publish other PARLIAMENTARY ILLUSTRATIONS, including a DOUBLE-PAGE ENGRAVING, representing the INTERIOR of the HOUSE of COMMONS, in which a large number of PORTRAITS will be introduced.



THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ILLUSTRATED—GENERAL VIEW OF THE OLD HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, 1760

A. WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
B. ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.
C. WESTMINSTER HALL.
D. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.
E. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

F. LAMBETH HOUSE, THE PALACE OF HIS GRACE THE ARCH
BISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
G. THE CITY BARGE. THIS BARGE, THE FINEST IN EUROPE,
WAS BUILT IN THE MAYORALTY OF SIR JOHN BARNARD,
IN WHICH THE LORD MAYOR, ON THE 29TH OF OCTOBER,

ATTENDED BY HIS BRETHREN THE ALDERMEN AND
SEVERAL OF THE LIVERY COMPANIES IN THEIR RESPEC-
TIVE BARGES GO BY WATER UP TO WESTMINSTER TO
BE SWORN BEFORE THE BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.
H. THE STATIONERS' BARGE—THE COMPANY IS PAYING THE

COMPLIMENT TO THEIR PATRON THE ARCHBISHOP OF
CANTERBURY.
K. THE GOLDSMITHS' BARGE.
L. THE SKINNERS' BARGE.
M. THE CLOTHWORKERS' BARGE.

N. THE VINTNERS' BARGE.
O. THE MERCHANT TAYLORS' BARGE.
P. THE MERCERS' BARGE.
Q. THE FISHMONGERS' BARGE.
R. THE DRAFFERS' BARGE.



WE are all occupied in planning our holiday trips to the seashore or the woods and fields, at home or abroad, and if we be bent upon rural enjoyment, it will be well to carefully put away all costumes of rich or costly materials, and to take only such as will stand the wear and tear of hard work. This is the best month for a walking tour, than which nothing is more pleasant if taken leisurely by an agreeable party of six or eight persons determined to laugh at any trifling *contretemps*, and make the best of any serious dilemmas. We will take it for granted that each member of the tourists' party is strong and able to walk from ten to fifteen miles a day, starting at 6 A.M., walking till eight, then breakfasting and off again from ten till noon, then if possible a substantial meal and a long rest till the cool of the evening. A halt should be made every three or four days at some place of interest. Before leaving home a strong trunk packed with one or two complete changes of under-linen and a stylishly made dress, mantle, and hat or bonnet for each lady member of the company should be sent on to the first halting place, to be left until called for at the station. As to the costume to be worn for this tour the most important part of the toilette is the boots or shoes. "The Hygeia Boots," which are made with square heels and light and strong soles, especially prepared for long walks are the most comfortable and suitable for the purpose, but when shoes are preferred, the Oxford, high up on the instep, laced up the front, or fastened at the side with three buttons, are cool and equally comfortable, provided the heels are not too pointed and high, as a twisted ankle is one of the accidents to which pedestrians are very subject.

Next come the stockings, which should be of very fine wool, with double toe-and-heel caps; very thin stockings are a great mistake for walking, and are destroyed in a day. The Americans have introduced a most important invention which renders fibres and textile fabrics water-repellent, not water-proof. Mark the difference. By means of this Neptunite process, as it is called, the most delicate materials may be subjected to torrents of water which rolls off them like beads, leaving the surface perfectly dry. Amongst numerous experiments recently shown at New York, a lay figure, completely dressed in a walking costume, was subjected to a drenching shower, from which it came forth perfectly dry. We are told that very soon there will be large quantities of water-repellent goods in the market, and an inestimable boon they will prove; but we fear they will not be in time for our July holiday trips.

To return to our tourist. The petticoat should be of soft wool, with a flat scalloped flounce, a quarter of a yard deep, either simply bound with braid, or embroidered at the edge with a conventional design in crewel. It is well to have the petticoat of the same material as the dress, of some dark or neutral tint. The *Revue de la Mode* recently gave a very neat and stylish seaside costume, which would be suitable for a walking tour; it is called the "Costume Pèlerin." It is made of Havana brown and leather-coloured beige, on the short skirt is a kilted flounce half-a-yard deep, with a band of the light shade at the top. A polonaise, buttoned down from the throat to the knees, turned up about half a yard in depth to show a leather-coloured lining, draped at the back, round the waist a very thick cord and tassels. Round cape, with a long hood, lined with leather-colour long wide sleeves, with deep cuffs; brown straw hat of the pilgrim shape, like a priest's, with the wide brim turned up on both sides, the only trimming a cord and tassels, tied at the back. This costume may be made in dark blue and red serge, or black camels'-hair with black and white shepherd's plaid, or dark and light grey beige. A deep flat pocket, made like a large envelope, placed just above the hem of the petticoat at the back will contain a night-dress, pair of stockings, and many useful trifles, for we need scarcely say that the skirt must not be tied back very tightly.—The bathing costumes prepared for this season are very neat. A loose blouse of dark blue serge, elbow sleeves and collar, wide drawers, a few inches above the ankle, all trimmed with red pleated braid; a red woollen sash knotted in front; a coarse straw hat, trimmed with blue or red woollen material, pale blue or cream-coloured braid may be used, but our readers must bear in mind that white flannel, or even serge, becomes semi-transparent when wet, and must not be used for the bathing costume itself. At the French bathing-places ladies wear flannel stays to support their figures, which is as well where they have to run the gauntlet of an admiring or criticising audience between the bathing tent and the sea, but at English watering-places they are not necessary. Some of the most charming costumes have been prepared for the *plage* and casino at Dieppe. The new so-called umbrella bonnets will make a sensation wherever they appear, and although decidedly eccentric in appearance, they are very becoming to a young and pretty face; they are made with very wide brims covered with pale blue, pink, or ivory white satin; round the edge a frill of rich lace and a wreath of natural flowers. The Gainsborough hats are also popular, trimmed with three different coloured feathers, which have rather a gaudy effect. A most exquisite hand-embroidered dress was made for a young American belle. It was of pearl grey linen, so highly glazed as to look like satin, with a deep pleated flounce, each pleat embroidered lengthways with wreaths of wild roses in pale, almost faded, colours, which, by the way, are much more fashionable than brighter hues; two wide scarves to match were gracefully draped on the skirt. The latest mode of making breakfast dresses is in the form of a surplice trimmed with a pleating of real lace round the throat, and is carried down the front like a stole; these robes are made very long, and look remarkably well on a graceful figure. We must not omit to mention the outside pockets now so fashionable; they are made of velvet or satin, sometimes richly embroidered, at others trimmed with lace and bows and long ends of ribbon; they often are filled with flowers to match in hue the colours used for the rest of the toilette. Two very elegant dresses were recently made for a mother and daughter for a garden party. The former was of heliotrope coloured *Pékin* and *faïlle*, a long train trimmed with a deep *bouillonnée* of *faïlle*, as was the skirt, which was trimmed with a pointed drapery and three narrow flounces edged with white lace. Habit bodice cut out over the hips, on the two lappels handsome gimp ornaments; elbow sleeves with *revers* and deep lace ruffles; ten button gloves of the same colour, as was also the bonnet, which was trimmed with two long white feathers. The young girl's costume was very stylish. It consisted of a dress of ripe corn-coloured gauze over Indian silk, draped with bouquets of corn-flowers, poppies, and fancy grass. Leghorn hat trimmed with flowers to match; even the silk shoes were trimmed to correspond.

There is a decided tendency to gorgeous attire amongst the matrons of French and English society, at the same time many people will wear black by preference even when out of mourning. Young girls for the most part prefer white whenever our fickle climate permits of its appearance. Three sisters of artistic proclivities designed their own dresses for a recent *fête*. The one, who was a complete brunette, wore a pink broadcated velvet slashed with black and gold satin, the sleeves were puffed from the shoulder to the wrist, the head-dress was a wonderful arrangement in pink, black, and gold. Another, who was tall and fair, wore an Indian silk, cream coloured ground with forget-me-nots, the dress was made all in one, and clung very closely to the figure, which

fortunately was a good one, the sleeves were made with a large shoulder puff; then tight to the wrist, the bodice was cut square and filled up with pale blue silk, outlined with a band of darker blue velvet embroidered in silver beads, toque hat of silk and embroidered velvet band, placed far back on the head. The third was the simplest of the trio of pure white Madras muslin trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and bows of pink and claret-coloured ribbon, a charming little muslin hat, with three full blown real roses, cream, pink, and claret colour, a bouquet of the same rose-buds nestled in the ruffle round the throat.

THE MODERN CURATE—III.

POPULAR

"YOU are very popular with the people already," said a plain-spoken lady to a young deacon who had hardly been a month in his first curacy. She was a Sunday School teacher and a district visitor, and had, therefore, every opportunity of hearing the opinions generally expressed about the new curate. He, naturally, was surprised at finding himself popular with people who had not had time to make his acquaintance, and who had only seen him a few times in the pulpit. But the simple explanation of the matter was, that the people had taken a fancy to him, and made up their minds, as soon as they saw him, that they would like him. There are some clergymen who are fortunate enough to make what is termed, "a good impression" upon people, as soon as they enter a parish. Thus they start with very much in their favour. Instead of having to win the goodwill of their parishioners, all they have to do is to take care not to lose it. First impressions are not easily altered, so that the curate whose appearance, manner, and first sermon make a favourable impression upon the members of his congregation has a very much better chance of being popular, than a better man who does not create a good impression on his first appearance. A curate's popularity does not always depend upon his worth.

A thoroughly Christian and estimable young man may be misunderstood, coldly received, and even disliked by his parishioners. To use a common expression, they may not "take to him." Thus he starts with their prejudices against him, with a barrier between himself and their affections, which nothing but time and the nicest tact on his part can break down. There are men who have settled down in parishes under such disadvantages, and who have yet won their way quietly and surely with the people, until they have come to be esteemed by rich and poor alike.

But although there are some curates who grasp popularity at the outset of their clerical life, and retain it, and although there are others who have the misfortune as soon as they enter a parish to create a most unfavourable impression upon all with whom they come into contact, it may be laid down, as a general rule, that curates cannot be called popular or unpopular until they have had time enough to settle down to their work, and become well acquainted with the poor and the well-to-do members of the congregation.

A curate cannot be popular unless he is a gentleman. It has been suggested more than once that the staff of assistant clergy might be increased if men of a lower social position than those usually ordained were prepared in theological colleges, and accepted by our Bishops as candidates for Holy Orders. To a certain extent the plan has been tried, but, so far, there is nothing to encourage any further development of the scheme. The results of teaching men, who by no stretch of imagination can be called gentlemen, to work as parish priests, has been most unsatisfactory, and decidedly detrimental to the popularity of the clergy as a body. With such men the upper classes, naturally, will have no association. They cannot invite men to their houses who are ignorant of the common usages of society, and who, they know from experience, may at any moment be guilty of some unpardonable *gaucherie*. Further, to say that such men will be popular with the poor is to display a very great ignorance of the feelings and characteristics of the working-classes. No one is better able than a poor man to detect the difference between a curate who is a gentleman and one who is not. A curate has little or no chance of being received in a friendly spirit by the poor of his parish unless he has the instincts and manners of a gentleman. There should be no difference between his behaviour in a peasant's cottage and a lady's drawing-room. "The true gentleman—much more the Christian minister—is tested by courtesy and kindness to the artisan and the poor. These points may seem to be trifles. But they tell. They will be long remembered. The working classes and the poor feel them keenly."

This extract from the writings of an eminent Canon, who has had much experience in large parishes, bears witness to the fact that experienced clergymen recognise the importance of having gentlemen to assist them in their parish work. When the curate is said to be popular among the poor, it will always be found that he is kind, courteous, and gentlemanly in his intercourse with them.

It would, however, be quite impossible to find a curate in any parish who could be spoken of as universally popular. The most a curate can hope for, supposing popularity is worth having, is to be liked by the majority of his parishioners. The patience of a Job, the wisdom of a Solomon, and the preaching powers of a St. Paul would never qualify any living man to please every member of his congregation. For, to a certain extent, the popularity of the modern curate depends upon his preaching. If he bores his people every time he occupies the pulpit with a laboriously arranged selection of texts and platitudes, he will at length cause most of his hearers to devoutly wish that Providence would assign him another sphere of usefulness. At the same time, it must not be supposed that a poor preacher can never be a popular curate. Some of the most successful curates in winning the affections of their people have been, and are, men whose preaching lacks power, originality, and interest. But it is an undeniable advantage for a curate to be a good preacher. People are more ready to forgive his failings if he can keep their attention and interest them during the time that he is prominently placed before them in the pulpit. Taking all things into consideration, the High Church curate has the best chance of becoming a favourite with his people, whether they are rich or poor. He acts on the advice of the good old Bishop Hackett, and "serves God cheerfully." He does not look upon life as a gloomy pilgrimage to the grave. He does not, with the bigotry of his Evangelical brother, condemn harmless amusements as pitfalls laid by Satan to catch all who stray from the Evangelical fold. He joins the social gatherings of his friends, does his best to make himself agreeable, and yet is always careful not to give those whom he meets any occasion to say that his demeanour is unclerical. Further, it will generally be found that the popular curate is an athlete, and able to take part in the summer and winter recreations of his parishioners. There are still many Puritanical people who never hesitate to condemn a clergyman if he takes a bat in his hand, dons a football jersey, joins a boat club, or forms one of a four at lawn tennis. But there is no reason whatever why a man should give up such harmless and healthy recreations after he has taken Orders. His presence on the cricket field or with his football team is calculated to do much good. There is no lack of testimony to prove the benefits which have resulted from a clergyman becoming a member of his parish cricket and football clubs. By keeping aloof from the outdoor sports in which clergymen are able to take part without reproach, a curate does not gain any credit to himself. The young men of his parish regard him as a muff, and his influence over them is lessened accordingly. A curate, like other men, needs exercise

and occasional relaxation. He cannot do better, therefore, than join the clubs in his parish, and do his best to eradicate the pernicious idea that manliness and religion cannot be united.

When a popular curate is depicted in *Punch*, or any of the comic journals, he is invariably placed in the midst of a bevy of ladies. To be a ladies' man, to be the pampered pet of the boudoir, to be the idol of the Sunday School teachers, is the aim of some curates. This unhealthy popularity, so often sought after and so justly satirised, is the most dangerous popularity that a curate can have. It does him much harm, and no good. He degenerates into a clerical flirt. As such he brings discredit on his calling, and does more to damage the influence of the Church than all the attacks of the Liberationists can ever do. Outside the circle of his feminine admirers he is regarded with contempt. People speak of him as a man who has mistaken his vocation. He may gain the popularity he covets, but he does so at the expense of his reputation with all the members of his congregation whose good opinion is worth having.

W. S. R.



"SIGNOR MONALDINI'S NIECE," a Novel of Italian Life (W. II. Allen and Co.).—Works of fiction may generally be divided into two classes—the railway and the library class. The former comprises the many thousand works which annually flood the market, and which serve to wile away the tedium of a holiday. These when once read can be lightly thrown aside; though amusing for the moment they contain nothing which makes them worth remembering, and few lessons can be culled from their pages. It is needless to specify specimens of this class, a casual glance at the bookstall of any railway station reveals to us, in their gaudy yellow covers, books which a few short weeks before wooed the public in the more aristocratic garb of the cloth-bound three-volume work. The descent is easy enough in such cases. Library novels on the other hand are a very different stamp of book. They enchain our interest from the first. In the earlier pages we see evidence not of mere dramatic skill, but of learning and refinement; as we proceed further, we find the author gradually unfolding to us the treasures of a travelled mind, we are carried away from the beaten track of the ordinary writer, gushing men and simpering women are forgotten, and we are introduced to heroes who call to mind the saying that "there were giants in those days," whilst the women are rather the type of Lucretia or the mother of the Gracchi than of Guinevere and her sensuous race. The libraries of our country houses are adorned with a few of these works. Kingsley and Lytton, Scott and Thackeray, diverse as their themes may be, can well be counted amongst those authors whose books have an abiding place here, and in our own more modern days certain books of Anthony Trollope; "Lorna Doone" and "Alice Lorraine," the earlier creations of Blackmore, may surely be added to the list. For us, surfeited as we are with readable novels of the baser sort, it is a matter of unmixed joy when we find a book which promises to be of sufficient worth to be included in the higher class. It is not often such a thing does happen, still more rare is it for an author who shrouds himself in anonymity to wake up to fame. We have been led into this digression by the perusal of "Signor Monaldini's Niece," a story of Italian life by an anonymous writer. It is difficult, in the short space we have at our disposal, to give at all a just idea of the excellencies of this most excellent book. It is not merely in dramatic effect that the author shines; his descriptions of scenery betray the true instinct of an artist; his dialogues stamp him a *raconteur* of no ordinary power; and his characters show him to be a shrewd, observant, yet kind-hearted man of the world. There may be some who will dub Camilla and Don Filippo as too perfect, and who, remembering the warmth that exists in the sunny south, will maintain that such unsullied purity could not exist in Rome. We dismiss these cavillers with scorn. Camilla, in our humble idea, is one of the finest novelistic creations we have met with for many a long day; and Don Filippo a man in every way worthy of his high station. Camilla, an orphan child, is adopted by an Italian noble, and, despite a certain show of affection, is made to feel her dependent position. Now and again her proud spirit rebels against some more pointed insult; but her naturally loving nature, whilst it cannot cling to these relatives for comfort and support, turns to them with gratitude. Her beauty is of the purest type (it is in his description of Camilla that the author shines best), and very naturally wins for her lovers amongst the well-born and wealthy Romans; but Camilla has exalted notions of marriage, and she refuses to give her hand where she cannot give her heart. The difficulties that beset her, and the crown of happiness she eventually wins, are described with a gentle touch indicative of genius. It was Johnson who said that every picture that has been framed would have been better had the artist taken more pains with it. To a certain extent this is true; but we make one exception—we do not believe that the author of "Signor Monaldini's Niece" could have improved on his work. It is certainly the finest novel we have seen this season, and deserves to take its stand amongst the permanent literature of the day.

"The Burtons of Dunroë," by M. W. Drew (Samuel Tinsley and Co.).—With Irish questions nightly before the House, and Irish grievances ventilated everywhere, an Irish novel, even though it should be depicting life of seventy years ago, will be sure to attract attention. Tales of modern evictions have been told with much power by that ubiquitous individual, the Special Correspondent. We are not sure that our own special artists have not immortalised similar scenes in these pages; but we must own to a conviction that none of the descriptions we have read can in any way compare for fidelity to the account of the eviction of the McGuires in "The Burtons of Dunroë." Other traits of Irish character, other scenes of Irish life are told with unmistakeable earnestness; indeed, the novel itself is an uncommonly good one, and, apart from the especial interest attaching to Ireland at the present moment, it is undeniably a very interesting and very well-written book.

"Alan Dering," by the Hon. and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh (Bentley).—This is one of those books of which it is difficult to say much in condemnation—equally difficult to say much in praise. It is written with the ease and grace inseparable from Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh's style, but the plot is commonplace and the characters yapid. The description of the wreck under Ercildoune Head is graphic, yet that lacks something too. We think the Madge Lee episode might have been eliminated and the book reduced to a single volume with advantage. On the whole, we must pronounce "Alan Dering" a readable and very harmless book, but it is by no means the best of Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh's efforts.

"My Only Love," by E. Aymler Blake (Remington).—The sensational novel writers of the present day seem to strive for but one effect, and that is to crowd as many sins as possible into the three volumes which custom prescribes for them. Murder and adultery are placed in close contiguity in the Mosaic Law, and they occupy a similar position in the novelistic creed. In the former we are bidden to shun these crimes, in the latter we are shown with what ease they can be consummated. Mrs. Blake, as if apologetic for introducing us to but one lady who, under the Mosaic law, would have laid herself open to an unpleasant death by stoning, takes care that we shall sup full of horrors by describing with much minuteness no fewer than three deaths by poison. Those who care for

highly sensational works, who like to be wafted from provincial Cornish towns to Viceregal halls in Calcutta, from behind the curtain of a metropolitan theatre to our Queen's own Drawing Room in Buckingham Palace, and who like to consort with great generals and their wives, with Brahmins and Nautch girls, will doubtless find "My Only Love" a most entertaining novel. Its authoress has ability; we would she tempered it with discretion.

"A Modern Greek Heroine" (Hurst and Blackett).—Our acquaintance with Greek ladies is of so limited a description that we must be pardoned if we decline to pass any judgment on the character of Bourbacho Katzouli Valettas. A native of Crete, endowed with great beauty, and an inordinate talent for intrigue, she quits her own sunny isle for France, where she marries an elderly Frenchman, only to leave him on their marriage day, when she discovers his insanity; she then abruptly turns up in a state of hopeless poverty in the study of a meek London curate, who rescues her from starvation, places her in a religious house, removes her to his own mother's house, and finally, after driving her thence, slays her husband in self-defence. The lady finally marries a young English artist, who apparently finds endless delight in murmuring to himself the soothing name of Bourbacho Katzouli Valettas. Those who care for wildly improbable stories will find much to interest themselves in "A Modern Greek Heroine." The author has a keen inventive genius; but this is not the only requisite for successful novel making.

THE MISAPPLIED CITY CHARITIES

SOME time back a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the woefully-misused Charities of the City of London, some managed by the City parishes, some by the City Companies or Guilds. A report lately prepared by the Commissioners affords grounds for hoping that a better state of matters will be gradually brought about, despite the obstinacy of vested interests. When once an endowment is established, those who have the control of it cling with wonderful tenacity to their privilege, resisting as much as possible any interference by the Government or the Legislature.

The property thus held in trust in the City is of vast amount, and is increasing in value every year because so much of it consists of freehold land. The endowments were intended by the founders for various purposes—education, almshouses, pensions for the poor or for broken-down tradesmen, dowries for poor maids, apprenticeship or fitting-out young persons at their start in life, repairing or maintaining churches or chapels, providing stipends for clergymen and lecturers, distributing doles of money or food to the poor, &c. Some of them tell significantly of the state of society at the time when the founder lived—such as the maintenance of sick and maimed soldiers and marines, the affording of relief or maintenance to the inmates of the Houses of Correction, the redemption of prisoners for debt, the ransoming of captives in the hands of pirates or corsairs, and the freeing of slaves by negotiation or purchase.

Parochial machinery is still kept up, even in parishes now almost denuded of churches.

The parish of Allhallows in Lombard Street, the Commissioners tell us, has no poor whatever; yet it owns estates in Gracechurch Street which have risen in rental from 480*l.* to 1,200*l.* since 1850; St. Mary Abchurch has an increase from 600*l.* to 1,100*l.* a year in its rentals since 1860; while at St. Peter-le-Poer the rise has actually been from 60*l.* to 1,400*l.* a year (more than twentyfold), since 1873!

In some of these parishes, we learn, "wine and biscuits are provided out of charity funds in the church vestry for the officers of the church and their friends; and dinners to which ratepayers are invited." In one case the sum of 5*l.* per annum was bequeathed nearly four hundred years ago to defray the cost of a "love feast," at which persons at variance should meet and be reconciled; this love-feast, aided by other charities, has now expanded into an annual dinner at Richmond, costing about 60*l.* One of the City Companies is trustee for an endowment of two or three houses some distance from London; a large party of the members of the Company have a very jolly "outing" for the purpose of periodically "looking at the property;" a good dinner and hired carriages are their pleasant reward for this very easy duty.

Ever since the days of Queen Elizabeth the Government and the Legislature have sought to ascertain the amount of endowments thus placed in the hands of trustees, and the degree of fidelity displayed in administering the funds. The amount of information obtained bears but a small ratio to that of the labour bestowed, owing to the obstruction thrown in the way by corporate and other vested interests. Sufficient has been elicited, however, to show that the funds of these endowed charities in the City are very large, and are increasing yearly by the enormous rise in the market value of freehold and leasehold ground belonging to the 109 parishes in this wonderful square mile.

The Commissioners state that they have found it impossible, owing to want of time, to examine the original deeds and records of the several charities. They, therefore, recommend the appointment for a certain period of an *Executive Commission*, paid from the funds of the City Charities, to consist of three persons. "This Commission should be empowered to examine into the trusts, charters, deeds, and documents relating to the origin as well as the administration of the City Charities; into the leases granted by the trustees, and the employment of the revenues; and to examine into their accounts for the last seven years past. To this temporary Commission should also be entrusted the classification of the charities under the headings of 'Eleemosynary' and 'Ecclesiastical'—the latter comprising not only such as under the terms of the bequests are applicable to the sustentation of the fabric or services of the churches, for additional services, sermons, or lectures, for the maintenance of clergy, or generally for purposes conducing to the efficiency of the Church; but also such as have for a long series of years been applied to such uses, though not specifically enjoined by the will of the founder." The other class, the eleemosynary, comprises all those endowments which come under the general designation of charitable.

The recommendations of the Commissioners are of different complexion, according as they relate to the one or the other of these two classes. "The Executive or Temporary Commission should apportion from the funds classed as Ecclesiastical such an amount as they may deem fitting for the maintenance of the fabric and services of the church in each parish. . . . The trustees of all funds classed as Ecclesiastical should be directed to hand over the surplus proceeds to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to be by them applied in aid of the erection or repair of churches, and generally for the relief of the spiritual wants of the poorer parishes within the metropolitan area. The funds derived from bequests for lectures, sermons, &c., should be devoted to the increase of poor benefices within the same area."

Dealing next with the funds classed as Eleemosynary, or charitable in its meaning, "the trustees of all foundations so classed should be required to place before the Commissioners an account of the manner in which their charitable funds are now dispensed. The Commissioners should thereupon decide whether the whole or what part of the funds shall remain in the hands of such trustees, and the manner of its distribution." A permanent Board should then be established, comprising members representative of all the vast metropolis outside the City, representatives of all the City parishes, two members of the Common Council, two of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and two of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

If these recommendations are carried into effect, a vast improvement will commence, viz., breaking down the barrier which vested

interests are so prone to prop up between the City and the rest of the metropolis. At any rate, we may hopefully expect that the Liberals, now that they are in power, will manfully take the matter in hand in this or in some other more complete form. Mr. Gladstone is just the man for it—bold, yet sagacious.

G. D.

DETECTIVES

THE London Detective Force are a fair illustration of the truth of a familiar proverb. Whatever is unknown, we are willing to assume is magnificent. It is the necessity of their existence that they should be kept secret. We speak of Scotland Yard with bated breath, and delight to imagine the whole map of London spread out and parcelled off into districts with one of these vigilant but unknown protectors on the watch. We endow them with a kind of omniscience, and believe they shield us from all sorts of mishaps. Such faith is often blindly entertained in the face of very strong evidence to the contrary. Mr. Agnew has never regained his Gainsborough, and Lady Dudley is still without her jewels. In both cases money would be no object compared with the recovery of the stolen property. And yet, with all the aids of modern science and enlightened administration, with the telegraph annihilating distance, and extradition treaties depriving criminals of all sanctuary, the thieves have been more than a match for the thief-catchers. The omniscience of the London detective is a popular delusion, and Charles Dickens has done more than any one else to foster it. Mr. Bucket moves through the pages of "Bleak House" like a magician in an Eastern tale, and is sketched with so much skill and realism that we accept him as a reality. It is only when the Londoner finds his house broken into, or his property purloined that he realises that Scotland Yard can do very little to help him.

And indeed it would be strange if it were otherwise. For the police are by no means so clever as the pickpockets, and the thieves are probably better paid than the thief-catchers. Besides this, the whole tendency of modern life and of English feeling is against the detective. The criminal has never heard of Dr. Johnson, but he would probably appreciate his praises of the capital as being a place where a man was always near his lair. It is not very difficult to steal, and it has become very easy to let your identity be merged amongst the millions that inhabit London. Thus while secrecy favours the thief publicity paralyses the detective. It is impossible to keep things from the newspapers, and the criminal is as well informed as the authorities. But, beyond all these considerations, we have to remember that the Detective Department was never a favourite institution in England,—that is, it never was organised. It belongs to a comparatively recent time. The Bow Street Runners, as they are called, would probably have been the original detectives, and some of these men had a great celebrity in their day. It seems strange to read that not so very long ago the number of detectives in England was only fifteen, and for many years afterwards the force was kept low. It included the two Forresters, who seem to have been really clever thief-catchers, and had a dramatic way of doing business. One of the Northern lines of railway was the scene of constant thefts. Inoffensive passengers had their pockets picked, and people almost shunned the train. Forrester ascertained that one man was suspected, and had himself made up as an invalid and lifted into the carriage opposite the supposed culprit. Then he fell asleep with a newspaper over his head, while the other got into conversation with a lady whose pocket he leisurely and adroitly emptied. The snoring detective was watching him through a tear in his *Times*, and the pickpocket spent a night in a police cell. These two Forresters got quite to have a name, but such celebrity is easily earned. Druscovitch was famous in London some years ago, before he became infamous, and indeed the trial of the detectives for the first time revealed to the public what a poor show Scotland Yard made, even when it was best represented. There was no doubt that three of the convicts were the ablest detectives in England, and yet, seen in the dock, they were utterly commonplace and stupid-looking. One thought of Fouché, or Vidocq, or of Inspector Field as glorified by Charles Dickens into Inspector Bucket, and these eminent members of our secret police looked like common constables in plain clothes.

Still in thief-catching, as in any other occupation, practice makes perfect, and it would be monstrous to deny that constant pursuit of clever criminals does not, in the end, give sharpness and facility. The present writer remembers a robbery in his own house, which illustrated for him this kind of shrewdness. The thieves had been in and out nearly all the rooms, and had stolen, amongst other things, a silver sugar-basin from the drawing-room. A detective was sent for, who at once asked whether there was any reason to suspect the servants. He was told not, very decidedly. And yet he very decidedly stuck to his own opinion. When questioned privately he gave his reasons. On coming into the room he found that the contents of the sugar-basin had been emptied upon a sheet of music-paper, and had remained piled upon it on the piano. That one bit of evidence was enough. He concluded that a common burglar would have tossed all the sugar on the carpet, and that it was a domestic instinct that interposed the music paper. And the detective was right. The thieves were eventually discovered, and one of them was proved to have been originally a servant.

A better illustration of the detective quality was shown in the trial of a housebreaker a few years ago. The burglary was effected—as most burglaries are—by the aid of a neighbouring uninhabited house. The thieves crossed along the roof, and made their descent through a skylight. They robbed the premises at their leisure, and decamped successfully with the stolen property. There was one clue left—only one. A hat was found on the roof. The hat was sent to Scotland Yard, and the Force were invited to inspect it. One policeman immediately said that he knew who was the owner. In the event it was found he was as good as his word. The owner was discovered, and, being unable to give a satisfactory account of how he spent the evening of the burglary, and moreover being awkwardly for him, in the possession of the stolen property, the jury came to the conclusion that he was guilty, and found their verdict accordingly. A more interesting question remained. How did the policeman know the exact head on which to fit that very unlucky hat? The constable told the story himself. He had been on duty in the gallery of the Old Bailey during the trial of a well-known burglar. He sat on a back bench, and wore plain clothes, and he noticed in front of him a young man with a highly criminal type of face, who seemed to take the greatest interest in the trial. Our constable accordingly took the greatest interest in him, and in all his belongings, and, as the unconscious spectator held his hat in his hand, looked into it, and, as Inspector Bucket would say, "totled it up." The result of this little sum in addition was the registering in his memory of a peculiarly-shaped grease mark on the lining that crossed the maker's name. The constable never forgot that hat, and the professional career of its owner soon rendered him more and more interesting. Thus he was able at a moment to restore to the burglar the property he had been so unfortunate as to leave behind him on the roof.

W. L. WOODROFFE

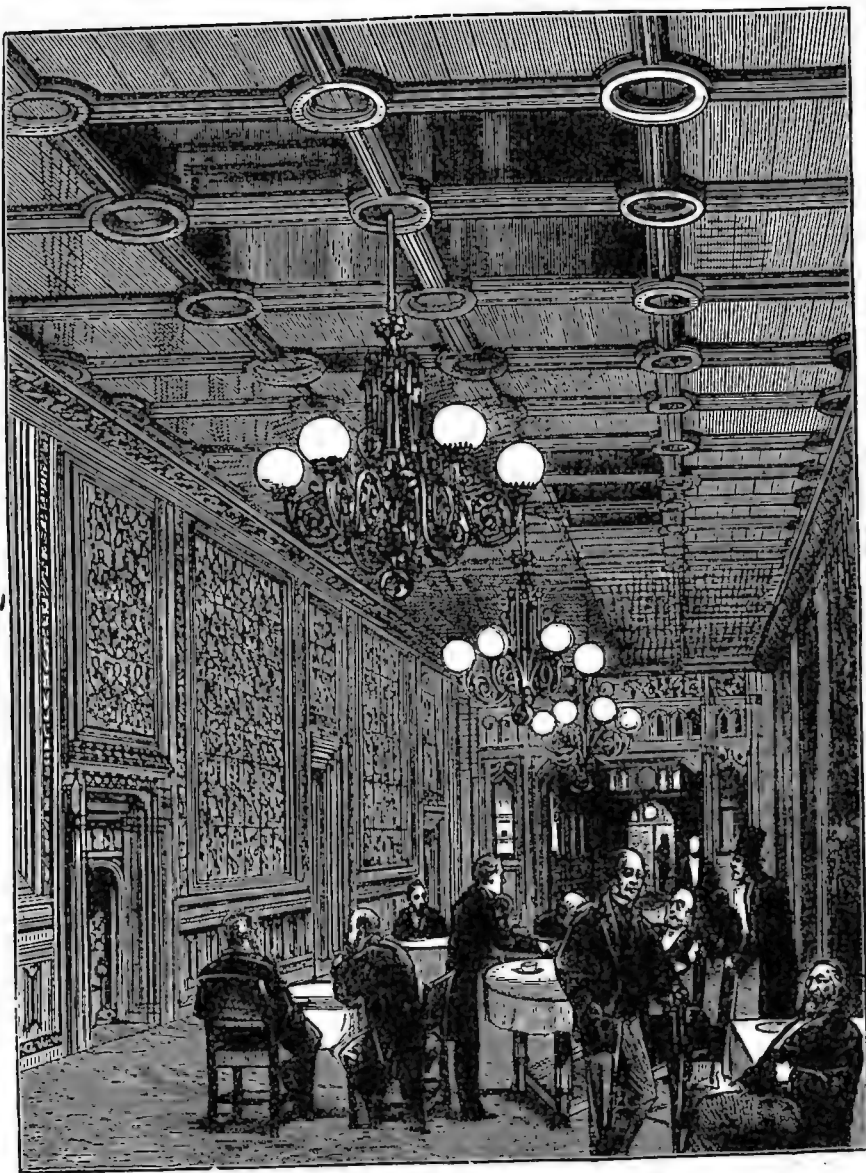
PAUPER PAINS AND PENALTIES.—At a recent meeting of Islington Vestrymen, a member rose to make a startling and important announcement. One of the female paupers, whose character for sobriety does not appear to be unimpeachable, had been guilty of two distinct offences against the rules and regulations of the "house," and the object of the Guardian in question was to take the opinion of his colleagues as to what punishment should be awarded to the culprit. She had been let out on leave, and had

returned "after hours" in an unsteady condition. Secondly it had been discovered that she had three-and-sevenpence in her possession. It was not shown, or attempted to be shown, that the wretched old woman-pauper, out for a half-holiday, had stolen the three-and-sevenpence, or that she had even begged it. Possibly, however, it was immaterial how she came by the immense sum, as nothing could mitigate or magnify the monstrous offence of which she has been proved guilty. She had been let out penniless, and she had returned possessed of wealth. It was suggested by one indignant Guardian present that she should be sentenced to six months' imprisonment—or, what is pretty much the same thing, that her liberty should be stopped for that period, and that the property found on her should be forfeited to the parish treasury. Another indignant vestryman wished to be informed if the accused had any allowance of workhouse beer while she was an inmate, and on the clerk replying that it was optional with the doctor to order the stimulant named in cases where he thought it necessary, the virtuous guardian demanded to be informed if it could be wondered at if their paupers got drunk on their liberty days, when an appetite for intoxicants was fostered and encouraged by the parish officials themselves. After a lengthy discussion it was eventually decided that a milder punishment than six months' detention would meet the justice of the case, and the woman was sentenced to lose her liberty for only three months, and to be mulct of her three-and-sevenpence. It is not for a moment insinuated that the Islington functionaries overstepped or even strained the authority vested in them in the case above mentioned, but it certainly does seem that the law bearing on the matter might be improved. Apart from the right of appropriating any little gift of money a pauper's friends may bestow on him when he pays them a visit, it does seem a little hard that he or she should be condemned to three months' incarceration for an offence a magistrate would regard as adequately punished by imprisonment for a single week or probably less.

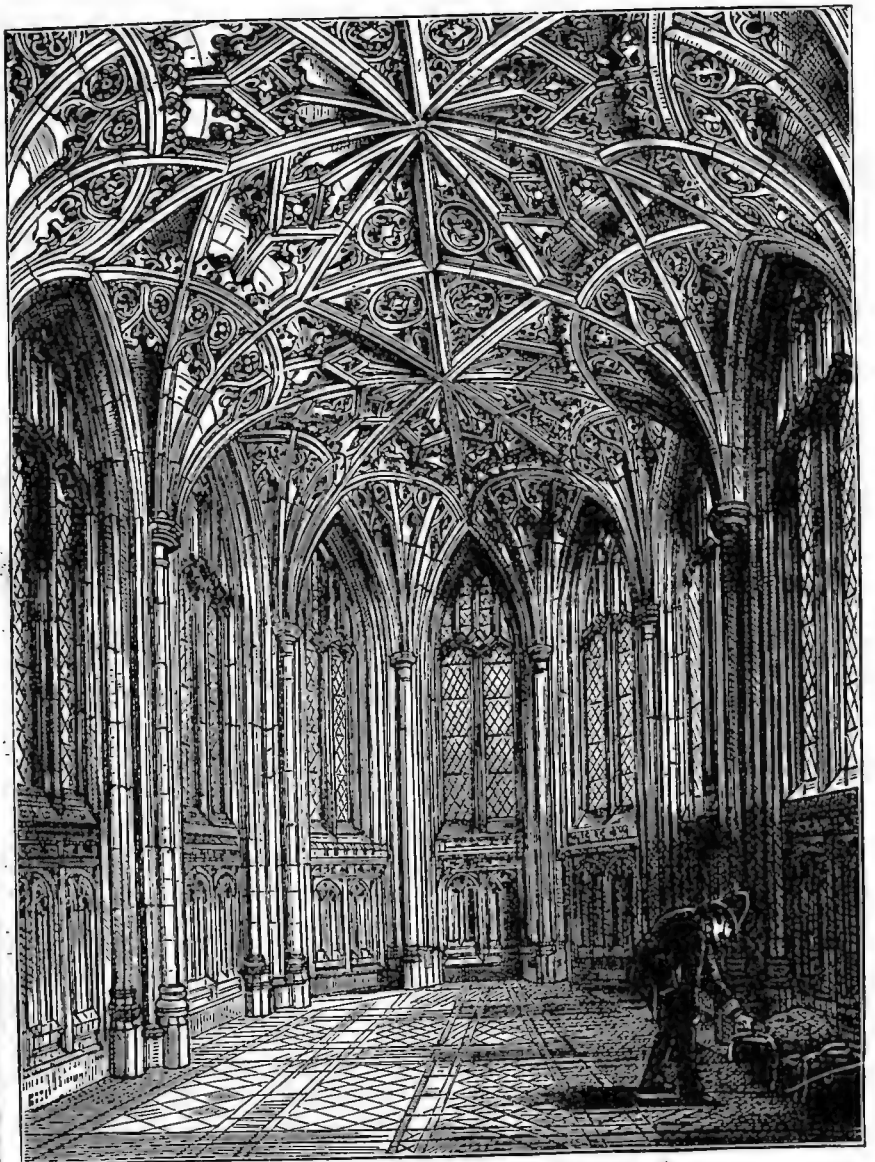
GIVING SPEECH TO THE DUMB.—The fact that there are 30,000 deaf mutes in the United Kingdom at the present time should be sufficient to secure moral and monetary encouragement for any well accredited system for mitigating so sad an affliction. A meeting held recently at London House, St. James's Square, in behalf of the Society for Training Teachers of the Deaf, has been the means of bringing the question—which is really one of national importance—once more before the public. As long since as 1871 Mr. Dalby, Aural Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, read a paper before the Leeds meeting of the Social Science Association. On the occasion mentioned Mr. Dalby clearly demonstrated that articulate speech and lip reading could be taught to all deaf children who were not intellectually deficient, provided they were taken in hand as soon as their faculties of comprehension were fairly developed,—i.e., at the age of seven or eight years. Under most favourable conditions, however, the accomplishment of lip-reading, or, in other words, of being able to comprehend verbal utterance by the movement of a speaker's lips, is not easily attained, eight years of training being usually necessary. To what perfection the system may be wrought was proved at the Leeds meeting, when an absolutely deaf and "dumb" gentleman replied fluently and in several languages to questions addressed to him by those present. In 1871 the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was founded, and it has a School in Fitzroy Square, where teachers as well as children are taught, and a public lesson is given every Wednesday at three o'clock. At the London House meeting the principal of a school conducted on similar principles at Ealing examined two little boys and two little girls, pupils of the establishment, and deaf and dumb, and it was found that they all could articulate intelligently and intelligently. It seems to be a mere question of money as regards the extension of the invaluable benefit in question to the whole of the deaf and dumb world, since adults can be taught lip-reading, though with more difficulty than children. It is stated that a child who becomes nearly deaf, so as to be unable to hear ordinary conversation, will in a few months lose its powers of speech, and that this may be prevented by the employment of systematic vocal exercises. It may be worth mentioning in connection with this movement that in a lately published report the Charity Organisation Society makes known as a fact that deaf, blind, and idiotic persons have a legal claim on Boards of Guardians for such education and training as they may require, and that such relief is not in a legal sense parochial.

OVERCROWDING IN SMALL TENEMENTS.—There is one ugly feature in connection with the sanitary economy of the metropolis which has been long neglected, and which demands serious attention at the earliest convenience of the authorities. An Act of Parliament provides the rules and regulations, obedience to which is the one condition on which a license is granted to a common lodging-house keeper. The amount of breathing space necessary for each adult lodger is specified, and must be allotted; vigilant inspectors are ever alert for the detection of landlords who are remiss in the matter of whitewash, or neglectful as regards sheets and rugs. But for the unfortunate lodger who strives to hold his head above the "common" kind there is none of this paternal solicitude. It is undeniable that within the past ten years there has been a great increase in the rental and rating of such houses as working men inhabit. When house rent was moderate, a mechanic earning, say, thirty shillings a week, made shift to spare out of it, say, seven shillings a week for his four-roomed domicile; but now that the seven shillings is increased to ten, he finds it impossible to do so. He must curtail his domestic comfort, and take a lodger who pays three shillings for the occupancy of one room, or five for the use of two. In the majority of cases the "lodger" is a married man with three or four children—very frequently more. The responsible tenant is probably a "family" man. He, too, has his little flock, and being used to four rooms, it may be easily understood how sorely pinched for room they must be in two. But needs must when the rent collector drives, and there is nothing for it but to make the best of it—that is to say, to keep the place as clean as possible. The most diligent use of the scrubbing-brush will not, however, obliterate the fact that upstairs and down there is an amount of overcrowding that would not be tolerated in a Seven Dials' dormitory a day after the inspector discovered the infringement of the Act. In hundreds of London back streets, consisting of six-roomed houses, there may at the present time be found three separate families, reckoning together from fifteen to twenty individuals, men, women, and children, with one small water-tank, holding fifty or sixty gallons, to provide for all requirements, and with twelve feet square of washhouse, and, perhaps, three times that space in shape of back yard, in which to dry the linen of the three families after it has been more or less effectively wetted. There can be no reason why the Legislature should not in the interests of the poor people themselves, as well as for the health sake of the community at large, regulate the number of lodgers in the one case as in the other.

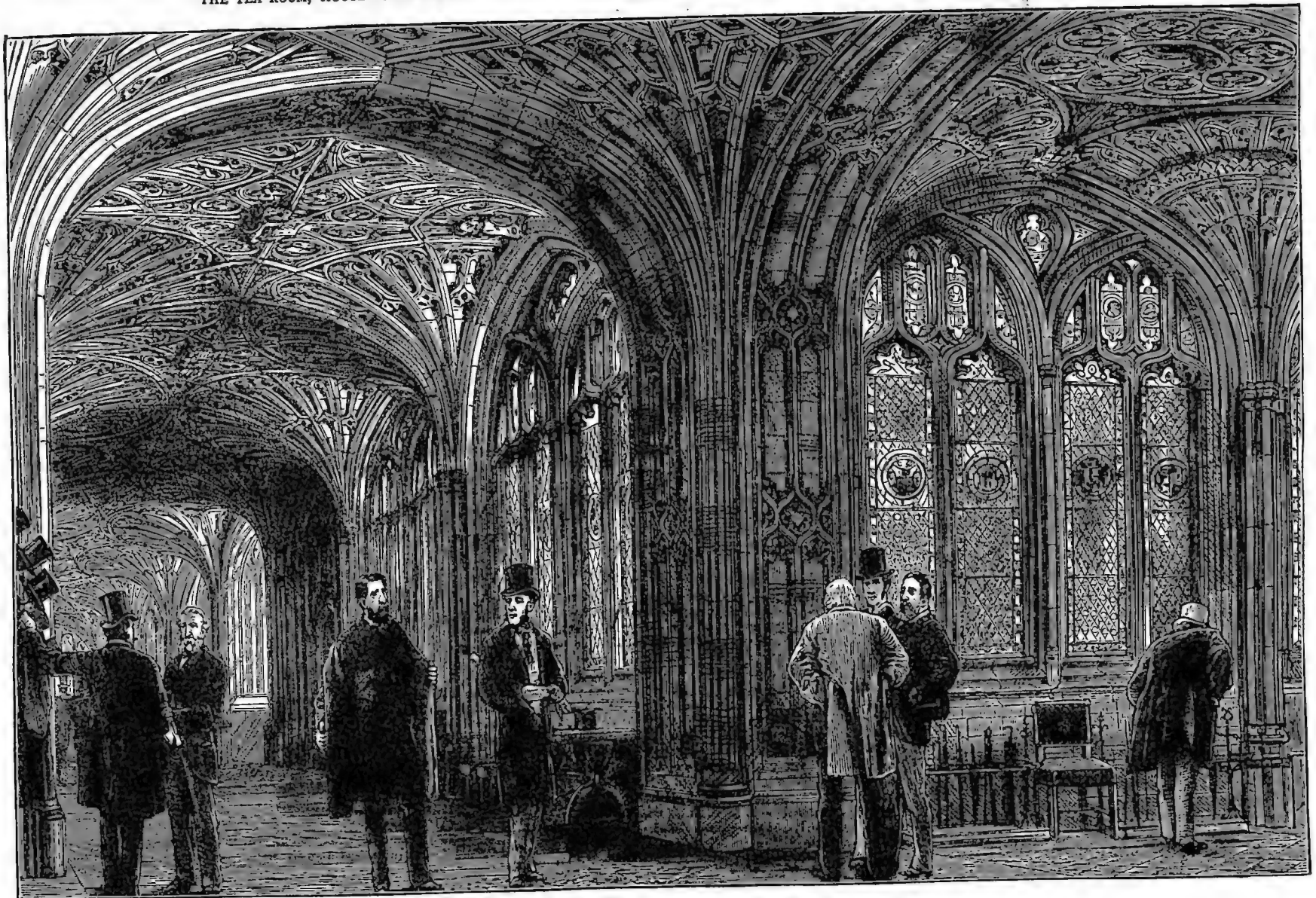
MOST AMERICAN CITIES have nicknames by which rival towns are wont to affectionately or sarcastically style them. Thus the sobriquet of New York city is Gotham; Boston, Modern Athens (or the Hub of the Universe); Philadelphia, Quaker City; Baltimore, Monumental City; Cincinnati, Queen City (or Porcupolis); New Orleans, Crescent City; Washington, City of Magnificent Distances; Chicago, Garden City; Toledo, Corn City; Detroit, City of the Straits; Cleveland, Forest City; Pittsburg, Smoky City; New Haven, City of Elms; St. Louis, Mound City; Indianapolis, Railroad City; Nashville, City of Rocks; Hannibal, Bluff City; Quincy, Model City; Alexandria, Delta City; Maysville, Kentucky, Seven-Acre City; Savannah, Forest City; Atlanta, Gate City.



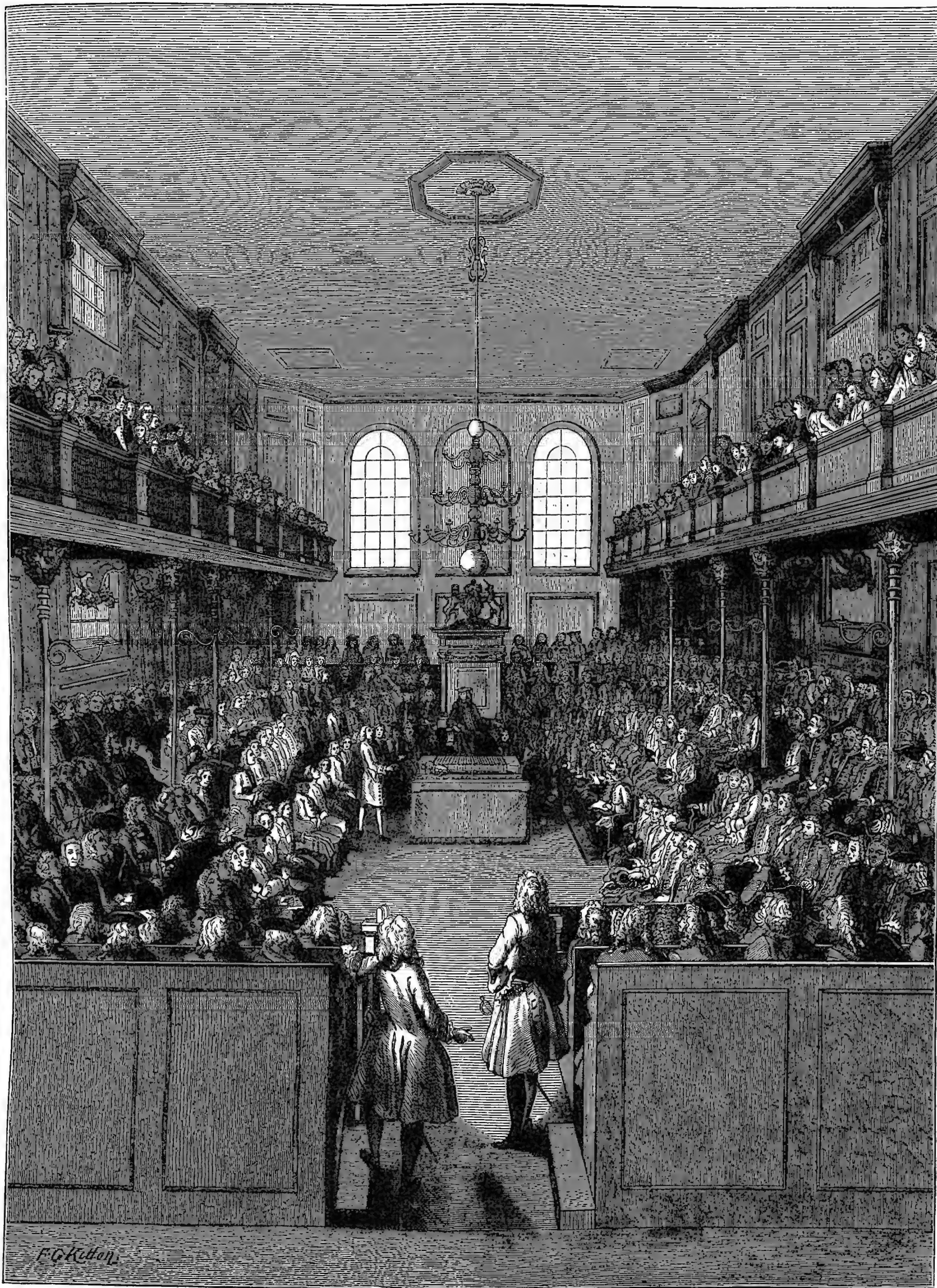
THE TEA ROOM, HOUSE OF COMMONS



ANCIENT ORATORY, HOUSE OF COMMONS



MEMBERS' CLOAK ROOM (ANCIENT CLOISTERS), HOUSE OF COMMONS



THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ILLUSTRATED — INTERIOR OF THE OLD HOUSE OF COMMONS IN 1760



We have so lately noticed Mr. Ablett's "English Trees and Tree-planting," that there is the less need for us to say much about his "Arbiculture for Amateurs" (the Bazaar Office, 170, Strand). It differs, in being illustrated, from the larger book, of which in the main it is an abstract. Indeed, an enemy might say that the illustrations came in too late; and therefore the big volume was boiled down, garnished with a little new matter, and then adorned with the pictures. We wish the long extract from Mr. Roach Smith about planting fruit-trees on railway banks was likely to do good; and we echo that gentleman's disgust that in Covent Garden a good peach should cost 8d., or 1s., and one such as you buy in Paris for a sou should bring 3d., or 4d. There is a lack of thoroughness in the padding of the book; thus, in speaking of "historic oaks," Mr. Ablett leaves it quite uncertain whether some of the most famous are, or only were.

Mr. W. Robinson, having done his best to reform our gardens, and show us how dingy London back yards may be converted into pleasant ferneries, now in "God's Acre Beautiful" (the Garden Office, 37, Southampton Street) shows how "the cemeteries of the future" may be made "lovely and unpolluted rest-gardens." "Our present graveyards," he urges, "are not places of rest," not alluding to possible rows under the new Burials Bill, but to cases such as often occur of disturbing even recent remains. We are not so bad as the Parisians, who make the foundations of their roads of headstones a few years old; but, still, till we take to cremation, we shall never be safe from wholesale removals. A West End burial ground was not long ago dug out and spread over two acres of Kensington Gardens; and even in rural Cobham Mr. Robinson speaks of a very unpleasant disturbing. That cemeteries should be in the hands of private companies seems, on the face of it, a strange arrangement. If the municipalities do not take them up, the American lot system is to be recommended. The Americans, indeed, are of all nations most careful about interment; the French being cynical enough, though we hope the world can show nothing worse than the Spanish graveyard described in these pages. Haden's "Earth to Earth," and his plan of thereby raising the Kent and Essex lowlands, is stigmatised as "puerile and impracticable." Nothing but cremation will give permanence to our remains and beauty to our burial-places. It is Nature's process; she is always burning up all refuse. And as for the fear of undetected poisoning, we are careless enough now; and then there would be a regular Death-certifier, and in cases of the least suspicion the viscera could be preserved. Mr. Robinson puts his case eloquently enough; but it is his dainty engravings which will almost convert the stoutest anti-cremationist.

To judge from "A Guide to the Law for General Use" (Stevens and Sons, Chancery Lane) having reached a twenty-third edition, it would seem that people are fond of knowing something about what their fathers used for the most part to be content to look on as an unfathomable mystery. And doubtless lawyers are willing to humour them, feeling that there is no surer way of enticing a man to go to law than to let him get the notion that he understands something about it. The "Guide" before us contains a vast amount of information, and the alterations and additions have been brought down to the date of going to press.

Very different from the matter-of-fact "Guide" is "Curiosities of the Search Room" (Chapman and Hall). In this the author of "Flemish Interiors" has brought together a collection of eccentric, puzzling, and vindictive wills, directions for burial, disputed wills, &c. Those who care to know that a Du Châtelet ordered his body to be buried in a hollowed-out church-pillar "that the vulgar might not walk upon him;" that a New York spinster left all her money to build a church, stipulating that her remains should be mixed up in the mortar for laying the first stone; that various men cut their wives off with a shilling, but that one Withipol of Walthamstow, bequeathing all his property to his wife, felt sure she would never remarry "for fear to meet with so evil a husband as I have been to her," will have all this sort of thing to their heart's content in the book before us. The range is wide—from Sennacherib's will to that of the convict Peace. Perhaps the best story is that of the man who had 2,000l. left him on condition of putting half in the testator's coffin. "Where's the money now?" asked a friend. "In the bank." "All right. Write a cheque on the bank for 1,000l. drawn to order, and put that in," and so the difficulty was solved. The strangest will of all is that of the Irish-hating Englishman, who charged his Tipperary estate with 5l. a year to be spent on whiskey, knives, and bludgeons for twenty persons. These were to drink the whiskey at his grave and to receive each a knife and a shillelagh. In this way he hoped that "in course of time the race might be exterminated at least in that neighbourhood." The book will pleasantly amuse an idle half-hour.

That William IV. was married, when quite a lad, to the daughter of a Hanoverian general, is what Mr. Theophilus G. Arundel would have us believe. His "Caroline von Linsingen and King William IV." (Swan and Co., Paternoster Square) purports to be Caroline's unpublished love-letters; and the way in which they were obtained by Baron Karl von Reichenbach, Ph.D., is a romance in itself. According to the Reichenbach story, Caroline and William were married in a little chapel near Pyrmont, by Parsons, a Scotch minister, "a close adherent of the Prince," in the presence of Lord Dutton, Ernst von Linsingen, her brother, and a few others. The marriage was to remain secret for a year; at the close of which it was at once repudiated in England. The strangest thing is that, when first the pair fell in love, and Queen Charlotte was told of it, she begged that this "philandering might be suffered to go on"—an ideal fancy would keep her son pure, and she thought nothing of Caroline's heart. Scandal-lovers will of course rush upon the book, which is very German and very amusing. There ought to be people alive who can prove whether or not it is true.

Poe's face at once shows us that he had too much brain for his physique. The portrait of his mother seems to indicate a hereditary morbidity, such as he attributes to the brother and sister in that weirdest of all his weird tales, "The Fall of the House of Usher." This would account for the restlessness with which he gave up appointment after appointment when to all appearance he was comfortably settled. The real cause of his taking to drink, Mr. Ingram says, was the unbearable strain of his wife's illness. She burst a blood vessel, almost died, recovered, and had a series of relapses—a state of things far harder to bear than if she had died outright. It was this drink that broke off the engagement with Mrs. Whitman which might have saved him. These two volumes will, in large part, interest Americans only. Enough for us to know that by his bitter sarcasm in "The Literati" and elsewhere, Poe earned the hatred of the American men-writers, while he seems to have had some unexplained way of making women jealous and spiteful. We don't care to touch on the Osgood controversy or the other matters which Mr. Ingram discusses in "Edgar Allan Poe: His Life, Letters, and Opinions" (Hogg, Paternoster Row). He has thought it due to the much maligned poet to refute the unaccountable calumnies of his persistent reviler Griswold. But, happily, his two volumes are not wholly devoted to this; they contain such a good

account, with extracts, of Poe's writings that, having read them, we know more, not only of the facts of his life but of his works than we are likely otherwise to do. He made his mark. Victor Hugo said, "Il a créé un frisson nouveau;" he was even translated into Spanish: and the strange vraisemblance of tales like "Hans Pfaal" and the "Descent into the Maelstrom" has never, perhaps, been equalled. We heartily recommend Mr. Ingram's book to all who want to know all about Poe.

Even more to our taste than Mr. Ingram's volumes is Mr. Leslie Stephen's "Pope" (Macmillan), in the "English Men of Letters" Series. Exhaustive is an epithet to be reserved for very few books; few, we think, deserve it more than this. As far as it goes it is complete; Mr. Leslie Stephen has studied every authority, from Ayre to Dilke and Elwin, and his own criticisms are those of a man who has thoroughly mastered his subject. He calls Pope "a hand-to-mouth liar," and exposes over and over again the needless tricks and plots which almost savour of monomania. Yet he is in full sympathy with this strange, touchy, morbidly suspicious being; and feels that, "liar and hypocrite though Pope was, the foundation of his character was not selfish or grovelling." Everybody should study Mr. Stephen's remarks on Pope's letters, so admirable, despite the writer's resolve to always appear in full dress and mostly on the stilts of moral self-approbation. But the most masterly chapter in the book is that on Pope's Homer, in which the poet's relations to earlier and later schools are incidentally but adequately discussed. Mr. Stephen also points out why Pope, working within a well marked frame, is so easily imitable, and yet how all imitations fail in some points. We are glad that, high as he rates Pope in his own line, he admits that Goldsmith's two poems in the same metre "have higher phrases than anything in Pope." The facts of Pope's life, his relations with the Blounts, Bolingbroke's share in the "Essay on Man," the ugly Curll business, &c., are set out according to the newest discoveries. In fact, the book is one of the very best of this excellent series, great part of its excellence being its calm judicial spirit. Mr. Stephen rightly throws the burden of Romanist weaknesses on the unfair peculiarities of their position. He feels that they were made what they were. Considering what Pope's religion was (lightly as it sat upon him), we are thankful that this volume did not fall to the lot of Mr. Froude.

"WANTED—A GROOM"

IF—said my friend the Rector of Minima Parva, Blankshire—I had been in ignorance that many of our landed proprietors had been compelled to reduce their establishments, through unlet farms and the general depreciation of rents—to say nothing of their having to return to their tenants from ten to thirty per cent.—then I should have discovered it now, through the accident of my having to advertise for a groom. And if I had ever doubted that there was any real agricultural depression at the present time, I should now have been convinced of the fact, from the number of the sons of farmers who applied to me, wishing to make a new start in life without having to emigrate; and coming to me with testimonials of their respectability from their clergymen.

And yet, as you know, my establishment is a humble one. My groom would not have to look after the hunters, and to leave the driving to a coachman; but he would be himself both groom and coachman, and would only have one horse to attend to. This was expressed in my brief advertisement of three lines in the local paper, with the addition that he was to be "a single young man, to live in the house and make himself generally useful." This denoted that he would have to clean knives and boots, bring in wood, coal, and water, and give some assistance to the gardener. Helping to wait at table was not expected of him, nor was there any cow to be milked. Although my advertisement excluded married or middle-aged applicants, yet within six days from its appearance I had received no less than sixty-five letters or personal calls from grooms who would have been glad to take the situation. One poor fellow, out of place for months—apparently through no fault of his own—wrote on his envelope "Speed, Speed!" and apologised for not having written until the day after my advertisement appeared. Several of my applicants were from the large establishments of noblemen and county families, and yet they would humble themselves to my service, and not have a soul above the blacking of boots. If, then, I had ever doubted that many large establishments were being reduced, the very effusive response to my modest advertisement would have dispelled the idea.

In such an embarrassment of riches, it was somewhat difficult to make a selection. But I gave interviews to all who personally called on me, from the chawbaccon of sixteen who affably grinned at me, to the smart, closely-shaved dapper man who had been second groom in Lord Blank's stables, and whose services were not required in London this season. Then the letters of the others had to be attended to; but the toil of wading through them was alleviated by their many quaint peculiarities or unconscious strokes of humour. More than one began his letter with "Dear Sir," as though he were on a social equality with me—which, regarding him "as a man and a brother," he may have been; but the bulk of them were very respectful in their epistolary salutation. One or two enclosed their *carte de visite*—in top-boots, livery coat, gloves, and cockade in hat—to be returned to their proprietor. One man was evidently a logician, for he began by saying, "Seeing your advertisement, I suppose as you are in want of a Groom. I am in want of a Groom's situation." One man made a dash in *medias res*: "Do you think, sir, as I should suit you?" when I don't know the gentleman from Adam. One man said of himself, "I am of good appearance," and appeared to think this sufficient for a verbal portrait, without the accompaniment of a photograph. Several assured me that they would be of great service to me in my church choir, and one said, "I am a good tenor, and ride nine stone." I wonder that he did not also make his weight a tenner. Many of them favoured me with the correct card of their weight, height, and age; and one of them wound up his account of himself in this succinct fashion:—"I think your situation would suit me, I am 23, I am 5 ft. 4 in., I am 9 stone 10, I am a cristian." He put a small c; but perhaps he was not a capital Christian.

One man wrote in a somewhat patronising way, "I should have no objection to take your situation, provided we can come to a satisfactory agreement." Three or four said that they would valet me; thus attending to man and beast with equal dexterity. I wonder if they would occasionally forget themselves, and hiss when they rubbed down my coat. One or two also said, that in addition to valeting, grooming, riding, driving, clipping, and singeing, they could also attend to my greenhouse and wait at table. These were evidently Handy Billies and Admirable Crichtons. One applicant was of a different complexion, for he professed to be altogether inexperienced in the duties of groom and coachman, but was willing to be taught. I pictured myself allowing him to be seated on the driver's seat, holding the reins of my sixty-guinea horse, while I sat inside the carriage and delivered my admonitions through the front window. We should come to grief at the first gate-post, even if we had survived till then. One man wrote, "I lived with the two Miss Browns. They are both dead. They were elderly parties." He gave this apparently as the reason for their decease. Another wrote, "I should be very pleased to meat with you," though he evidently did not mean to sit at meat with me. Indeed, the spelling of many of them was pleasingly free from the trammels of ordinary rules; and their letters might be taken as specimens of writers in the pre-School Board age.

One of them wrote, "My last sitation was simerl to yours." Another, "I am thoroughly experenced in the duties of groome and cocheman," where it was evident that he had not followed the spelling of my advertisement. Another, who was apparently sighing for a situation at "a lodge in some vast wilderness," sounded his trumpet thus, with no uncertain note, "I am very stedy and wants a quiet life if you wants such a person I wants a comfortable Plase." Another struggled to express himself in proper business language, "Shold my aplaction meet with your aproval I shall be glad to send aney Further piticulers." Another also struggled, under adverse circumstances, to express himself thus—"Sur i under stand that you are in wonts of a Groom and sur I have arnced fore it as Groom and coachman, and good milker and gardenr, and can have good charcter if wonted." I imagine that the word "arnced" stood for "answered." One application that reached me from North Lincolnshire contains a remarkable use of the indefinite article *an*; but it may perhaps be due to the ignorance of the individual, and not to any general local peculiarity:—"Der sir, in seen you are in wonts of an groon coachman i am in the wonts of an situation i have been Huste to an riding and driving my mrster will answer aney letters, my mrster is turning His Horses Hout for the sumer, therefore he onley keeps an coachman in the sumer."

From these numerous answers to my advertisement, I conclude that through the reductions of many large establishments from diminished rents and badness of the times, heightened by the heavy expenses of the General Election, there are many servants thrown out of employment, and that where is one vacancy for a groom, there are at least fifty clamouring and eager to fill it. It is evident that there are numerous readers of newspapers who anxiously turn to that portion of the columns of advertisements where, among the diversified and classified "Wants," appear the words, "Wanted, a Groom."

CUTHBERT BEDE

AUF WIEDERSEHN

GARNISHED, swept, is now the chamber,
Bed and table draped in white;
And the blind across the window,
Throws a solemn broken light,
O'er the face of yonder sleeper,
Who will dream no dreams to-night.

Enter softly—yet a cannon
Would not break that sleeper's rest;
See the hands, which long have laboured,
Folded lie upon the breast;
On the weary face still lingers
Marks where sorrow's seal hath prest.

Never shall those sunken eye-balls
Flash with youth's bright hopes again;
Never shall those wasted features,
Flush with joy, or pale with pain;
Never shall those rigid fingers
Clasp the aching throbbing brain.

Not three hours ago, those fingers
Held this living hand of mine;
Now I place these flowers between them,
And they give no grateful sign
That they hold the starry hawthorn,
Or the trailing eglantine.

Yet perhaps the soul may linger
Where the feet so oft have trod;
Bring the lily pure as snow-flake,
And the rose like drops of blood,
Once he loved them, yea still loves them,
As he loved the fair and good.

Though within the Shining City
Where the asphodel doth blow,
Underneath the deathless palm-trees,
He may see sweet gardens glow;
Yet I think he still remembers
What was dear to him below.

And although those silent blossoms
By no strong gay heart are stirred,
Though those lips, so pale and solemn,
Cannot say one little word;
Yet the flowers tell how we loved him,
And we trust that he has heard.

Therefore take the dewy roses,
Weeping for the strong life sped,
Twine them in a crosslet ruddy;
And, although no word he said,
He may know his hands shall hold them,
Till the grave shall yield her dead!

L. A. JOHNSTONE.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Life of the Prince Imperial of France: Ellen Barter; College Days at Oxford: Rev. W. C. Adams, M.A. Griffith and Farran. Randselholme (2 vols.): Annie M. Rowan. Remington. The Sportsman's Handbook to Practical Collecting: R. Ward, F.Z.S. The Author, 166, Piccadilly. How Women May Earn a Living: Mercy Grogan. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. Life Times, and Correspondence of Doctor Doyle: W. J. Fitzpatrick, LL.D. J. Duffy and Sons, Dublin. Glimpses through the Cannon Smoke: Archibald Forbes. Routledge. Woolwich Mathematical Papers: W. F. Austin; Domestic Economy and Household Science: R. J. Mann, M.D. E. Stanford. The Diary of an Early Methodist, by the late Richard Rowe, with a Preface by Thomas P. Bunting; The Children's Journey, &c.; Reed Farm: Mrs. Robert O'Reilly. Strahan and Co.

AN AGRICULTURAL PEST is reported from across the Atlantic. It is called the Army worm, and has been severely ravaging the fields of Long Island. It obtains its name from the discipline which it seems to observe, marching in great numbers, and in one solid phalanx. A correspondent of the *New York Herald*, describing its action, writes:—"There was no straggling, and nothing edible was left unconsumed. Fire and sword and the tread of a victorious army could not have proved so destructive. Sheridan in the Valley of Virginia scarcely left greater desolation behind him. The worms first struck a forty-acre field of rye, and cleaned it out in sixty hours. The heads of the cereal had begun to fill with grain, and these were sucked completely dry. A threshing machine could not have more thoroughly stripped the ripe stalk of its succulent juices than did this worm; and what was even more remarkable was that each worm was allotted its own particular stalk. So complete was the discipline of the force that no one worm attempted to interfere with the vested rights of another; but while this was the case not a blade was left untouched. The only effectual means discovered for hindering the worms' advance were barriers of freshly-cut grass soaked in Paris green placed across their path. The worms ate the poison and died. Great consternation has been caused by the appearance of this pest, more especially as it is feared that the numbers will increase next year."

JAS. SPENCE AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CASH DRAPERS.

PATTERNS POST FREE. CATALOGUE POST FREE.
SHIPPING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL PERSONAL ATTENTION.



TRADE MARK

NOVELTIES IN SUMMER DRESS.

With the rapid change of fashions, and the many new materials introduced during a season, it is very perplexing for ladies residing at a distance from the centre of fashion to know—What to Wear? How to Choose? or Where to Purchase?

JAMES SPENCE AND CO. recommend Ladies, whether residing in Town or Country, to write for their COLLECTION OF PATTERNS. The mode of ordering by post is now adopted by thousands, and owing to the completeness and efficiency of their POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT, JAMES SPENCE AND CO. are enabled to supply all demands, however varied. To ladies residing in the country THIS DEPARTMENT IS INVALUABLE, as it enables them to see a vast collection of goods at their own homes. Our Patterns represent OVER 50,000 PIECES OF GOODS, comprising SILKS, DRESS GOODS, and other Novelties. We feel sure that ladies once adopting this system of purchasing will see the immense advantage it offers, and continue to use it in preference to buying in the suburbs and small country towns.

ALL PATTERNS MARKED AT WHOLESALE CITY PRICES.

WASHING DRESS DEPARTMENT.

It is impossible in an advertisement to give ladies any idea of the number and diversity of Patterns and Fabrics. Suffice it to say we have collected from the FRENCH, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, and IRISH MANUFACTURERS over 1,000 different and distinct patterns, representing every cloth made for the season. Many of these patterns are made specially and solely for us.

Pompadour Materials will be in great request, and will be worn in the form of Polonoises or Pinafores, with plain-coloured Cretonne or Saten Skirts.

The New Marlborough Linens, the Corduroy, the Idra, Black and White Check Gingham, Oatmeal Cloth in all colours, Workhouse Sheetings, Lawn Tennis Linens, and the New Sarah Bernhardt Cape Cloth will all be great favourites.

The last-mentioned Cloth is the most beautiful production of French manufacture this season, and is specially consigned to us.

Post Free.
POMPADOUR CRETONNES, 6½d., 8½d., 10½d. per yard.
POMPADOUR SATENS, 10½d., 12½d., 14½d. per yard.
PLAIN SATENS, 10½d., 12½d., 14½d. per yard.
NEW CORDUROY WASHING FABRIC, 8½d. per yard.
DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH LINENS, 7½d. per yard.

GALATEAS, 5½d., 6½d., 7½d., 8½d., 10½d. per yard.
BLACK AND WHITE GINGHAMS, 7½d., 8½d., 10½d. per yard.

REAL SCOTCH OATMEAL CLOTHS, in every quality, 8½d., 10½d., 12½d. per yard, in all colours.
WORKHOUSE SHEETING, from 4½d. per yard.
LAWN TENNIS LINENS, from 6½d. per yard.
SARAH BERNHARDT WASHING CLOTH, 10½d. per yard.
Patterns Post Free.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS.

J. S. and CO. beg to announce a special purchase of BLACK SILKS, made under very exceptional circumstances. It is their privilege to know that THE VERY BEST MAKES in Stock, and they can confidently recommend the readers of THE GRAPHIC NEWSPAPER to test the wear of their GUARANTEED MAKES. The same Manufacturers' Goods have been regularly kept by J. S. and CO. for the past twenty years, during which time they have received numberless communications from their patrons as to the wear and appearance, besides several high commendations from the Press, including a special testimonial in "Sylvia's" postscript.

No. 1. 24 inches wide. 4s. 6d.
No. 2. 24 inches wide. 5s. 11d.
No. 3. 24 inches wide. 6s. 11d.
Patterns Post Free.

These are guaranteed Makes. Patterns Post Free.
COLOURED SILKS, in great variety, from 2s. 6d. to 6s. 11d. per yard.

BLACK TRIMMING SILKS, from 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. per yard.

BLACK AND COLOURED PEKIN VELVETS (for trimmings), from 3s. 6d. per yard.

BLACK AND COLOURED SATINS, from 1s. 11½d. per yard.

BLACK VELVETS, from 2s. 11½d. per yard.
COLOURED VELVETS, from 4s. 11d. per yard.
Patterns Post Free.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

The great novelty of the New Spring Fabrics lies in their exquisite colourings, most of the Materials being plain coloured Wool, and Wool and Silk Mixtures.

Pompadours, in their different arrangements, will no doubt be largely used for Trimmings, but most of the Fashionable Dresses will be made of clinging Wool Materials of light texture, such as CASHMERE, FRENCH and GERMAN BEIGES, the NEW CAMELINA CLOTH, the CLYDESDALE, SUMMER VICUNA, BOTANY WOOL, VALETTA, CORDORA, SUMMER KYBER, STOCKINETTE, and JERSEY CLOTHS.

We may mention in Pompadour Fabrics that the Paisley Cashmere and Oriental Pompadour are the greatest novelties.

Black and White small black Check Dresses will be in great favour again this Summer, trimmed with Velvet and Pekin Trimmings.

Ladies wishing to see one of the best collections of Patterns in Fancy Dress Materials should write at once for our patterns, which comprise all the above New Fabrics, in every imaginable colour, and marked at Wholesale City Prices.

COLOURED CASHMERES.
Upwards of 100 lovely Shades.
45 in. wide, 1s. 9½d. per yd. 48 in. wide, 2s. 6d., best 40 in. " 2s. 3½d. " quality made, 3s. 6d. yd. Patterns post free.

GUARANTEED FAST PILE VELVETEENS.

The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN can be obtained at WHOLESALE CITY PRICES only at JAMES SPENCE AND CO.'s Wholesale and Retail Establishment. Every yard is stamped on the back. Avoid all imitations. Patterns Post Free.

JAMES SPENCE & CO. were the first Wholesale and Retail Firm that placed the GUARANTEED FAST PILE VELVETEEN before the Public, and owing to the wonderful success and general approbation given to the GUARANTEED FAST PILE VELVETEEN, there are now a number of imitations which all claim to be Fast Pile.

J. S. and CO. beg to state that they will guarantee and become responsible for the Fastness of the Pile of their WELL-KNOWN Velveteens. Should any complaint be made to them, they will make full compensation to their customers. The Prices of their Velveteens, which they Guarantee Fast Pile, are as follows:

No. 1.—Black and all Colours 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. per yard. No. 2.—Black and all Colours, 3s. 11d. per yard. Various other Qualities, from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 11d. per yard.

SPECIALITIES IN VELVETEENS.

Cream, Brocade to match. Sky, Brocade to match. Heliotrope, Brocade to match. White, Brocade to match.

The above are Fast Pile, and made specially for us. Price 2s. 11½d. per yard.

76, 77, 78, and 79, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.



NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

TOURISTS' GUIDES.

STANFORD'S TWO-SHILLING SERIES.

CHANNEL ISLANDS. By B. CLARKE.
CORNWALL. By W. H. TREGILLAS.
DERBYSHIRE. By J. CHARLES COX.
DEVON, NORTH. By R. N. WORTH, F.G.S.
DEVON, SOUTH. By R. N. WORTH, F.G.S.
ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT. By H. I. JENKINSON, F.R.G.S.
KENT. By G. PHILLIPS BEVAN, F.G.S.
NORFOLK. By WALTER RYE.

ROUND ABOUT LONDON. By Rev. W. J. LOFTIE, B.A., F.S.A.
SURREY. By G. PHILLIPS BEVAN, F.G.S.
SUSSEX. By G. F. CHAMBERS, F.R.A.S.
YORKSHIRE, NORTH and EAST RIDINGS. By S. P. BEVAN, F.G.S.
YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING. By G. P. BEVAN, F.G.S.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, with Maps, &c.

"These County Guides of Mr. Stanford can be carried about in a very small pocket without any feeling of inconvenience, are thoroughly practical and intelligible in their method, contain all necessary instructions as to means of locomotion, hotels, &c., and quite as much topographical, geological, historical, and antiquarian information as can be conveniently devoured on the spot—amplified, indeed, to satisfy all but specialists. The authors of these handy guides speak from adequate personal knowledge of their respective counties, and each guide is well provided with useful maps and plans. We should think these portable and carefully written County Guide-books would be welcome, not only to those who are compelled to consider the question of expense, but to those—and they are many—who object to the constant irritation of the more bulky guide-books, which are a burden in the hand, and cannot be put into any reasonable pocket.—Times.

"For the pedestrian, horseman, and bicyclist, a handy pocket-guide is almost indispensable. Mr. Stanford has estimated the situation correctly, and, as far as we can judge, has made most creditable provision. Nothing can be more convenient than the volumes of this little two-shilling county series; the type, though closely printed, is clear, and they are nearly as light and twice as portable as a fairly filled cigar-case.—Saturday Review.

STANFORD'S

TOURISTS GUIDE to DEVONSHIRE. By R. N. WORTH, F.G.S.,

Author of "History of Plymouth," "The Progress of Mining Skill in the West of England," &c. With Two Maps and Plan of Exeter Cathedral. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

"No portions of the routes are left untouched, every step of the way, whether by river, road, or rail, being made the subject of interesting remark and information. The descriptions of things and places are in all cases, minute, but are never wearisome. The information as to railways, coaches, steamers, &c., is full and accurate fares and distances being also given. The maps are clear, and the names are printed in bold type, easy to read. The Guide is an excellent one.—Examiner.

ISLE OF WIGHT—VISITORS' GUIDE AND MAP.

STANFORD'S TOURISTS' MAP OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT, showing the Roads, Railways, Landing-places for Boats, and popular References to Fossiliferous Localities, Antiquities, &c.; and an inset Map, showing the Island, Southampton Water, and the adjacent Country. Size 27 inches by 21 inches; scale, 1 mile to an inch. With a Visitors' Guide, 32 pp., containing Introduction, approaches, means of locomotion, hotels and inns, lodgings, outline tours, walking tours, dictionary of places. Price, plain, folded in case, 1s. 6d.; coloured, mounted in case, 3s. 6d.

"It is the perfection of what a handy guide should be, an excellent map forming the bulk of the book, the information being condensed and arranged with admirable clearness and brevity. A series of tours and a dictionary of places occupy thirty closely but very clearly written pages.—Guardian.

JENKINSON'S PRACTICAL GUIDES.

THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT. Cloth, 7s. 6d. Also in Four Sections, 1s. 6d. each.

"The care which Mr. Jenkinson has expended on the work is remarkable. It would seem that whenever a doubt could be solved by a walk of fifty or a hundred miles, he has not hesitated to take it. The result of his labour is apparent on every page. The general arrangement of the volume is admirable; the maps are good; but perhaps the most striking feature of the book—a feature, indeed, which distinguishes it from almost all other guides—is the clear and careful manner in which the traveller is directed over mountain paths and sheep-tracks, through lonely valleys and across desolate moors.—Pall Mall Gazette.

NORTH WALES. Cloth, 6s. 6d. Also in Five Sections, 1s. 6d. each.

"The labour and care bestowed in the production of this work is truly remarkable, and as a 'practical' guide to North Wales will, we venture to assert, prove invaluable to tourists. A more useful companion it would be impossible to find, and it will be the visitor's own fault if he misses anything worthy of note in the counties comprising North Wales.—Geographical Magazine.

JENKINSON'S SMALLER PRACTICAL GUIDES.

THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT. 1s. 6d. CARLISLE, GILSLAND, THE ROMAN WALL, AND NEIGHBOURHOOD. 2s.

"The details of the tours are given in a gossiping, handy way, with a good deal of historical matter. The whole cannot fail to be useful to tourists.—Athenaeum.

"The historical facts have been gleaned from many sources, and the guiding matter is evidently the result of a painstaking personal visit to every place described.—Standard.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 55, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

NUBIAN IS SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE SEASIDE.

NUBIAN HARNESS DRESSING

Is a new preparation, a Harness Oil and Dressing combined, with the proper amount of Polish, which comes of itself. Is easily applied without any preparation with the sponge attached to the cork. Is perfectly waterproof; rain will not affect it. One application will last a month. It is an intense chemical black, free from acid or alkali, and will protect the harness from the action of the weather, arrest the decay of the leather, and keep it soft and pliable.

NUBIAN HARNESS POLISH.

Is for the patent leather parts of the harness only, and will restore old patent leather equal to new. It need only be applied occasionally, when the leather becomes dull. It gives an elastic gloss, which is impervious to all weather.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

HARNESS POLISH, and DRESSING can be had through all dealers. Price of all the Nubian preparations as above, 1s. and 2s. per bottle; large size much cheaper, containing about three times the quantity.

Wholesale Depôts,
1, Worship Street, E.C., & Snow Hill, E.C.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS'S LIST.

All Music post free at half-price.

THE RAFT. Descriptive Fantasia.

By PINSUTI. In E and G; free 24 stamps. Now being sung by Signor Foli with the greatest success at all his concerts. Decidedly the finest baritone (or bass) song extant.

I LOVE MY LOVE. Pinsuti's

most celebrated Song, in A flat and B flat; free, 24 stamps.

This, the most effective Drawing-room Song ever written, is continually sung by all the leading vocalists, both soprano and contralto.

FLORIAN PASCAL'S LATEST

COMPOSITIONS.

BERCEUSE, 3s.; LA PRINCESS (Gavotte). 1s. 6d.

Small Band Parts of above, 1s. each.

Performed at the Promenade Concerts.

PRES L'E LAC (Deuxieme Meditation). 1s. 6d.

LES VIEUXTEMPS (Gavotte). 1s. 6d.

UN BLOU PERDU (Morceau). 1s. 6d.

AIR DE BALLET (Simplex) Ode. 1s. 6d.

Thematic Lists of this favourite Composer's Works sent gratis on application.

SHALL I WEAR A WHITE

ROSE. New Song. By EMILY FARMER. Poetry by SAVILE CLARK. This charming Song is now being sung by Madame Trebelli at her Provincial Concerts.

Published in E flat and G, for soprano or contralto. Post free, 24 stamps.

LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.

Vocal Score, English Words, 20s. net, and 6s.

Piano Score, complete, 2s. 6d. net.

PIANO SELECTIONS.

WILLIAM KUHE.

Grand Fantasia. 4s. 6d.

Grand Paraphrase. 4s. 6d.

Third Fantasia. 4s. 6d.

BRINLEY RICHARDS.

Chanson du Mousse, Barcarolle. 3s. 6d.

Rondo Valse, Solo or Duet. 3s. 6d.

Valse Brillante, Solo or Duet. 3s. 6d.

HENRI CRAMER.

Selection of Airs, Books 1 and 2. Each 3s. 6d.

Grand Fantasia. 4s. 6d.

Brilliant Fantasia. 3s. 6d.

Bouquet de Melodies. 4s. 6d.

J. RUNNELL.

(Easy Arrangements).

Valse. 2s. 6d. Quadrille. 2s. 6d.

Polka. 2s. 6d. Galop. 2s. 6d.

Polka Mazurka. 2s. 6d. Rondo Valse. 2s. 6d.

Selection of Airs, Piano Duets, 3 Books. Each 4s. 6d.

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD.

(Very easy Arrangements for Small Hands)

Couplets des On dit. 1s. Allegro de Balles. 1s. 6d.

Rondo Valse. 1s. Chanson du Mousse 1s. 6d.

Grand Selection of Airs. (C. Godfrey) 4s. 6d.

As performed by the Royal Horse Guards' Band.

Fantasia on Airs. (J. C. Hess) 4s. 6d.

Fantasia on Airs. (J. E. Duvernoy) 4s. 6d.

Fantasia on Airs, Violin and Piano (A. Herman) 4s. 6d.

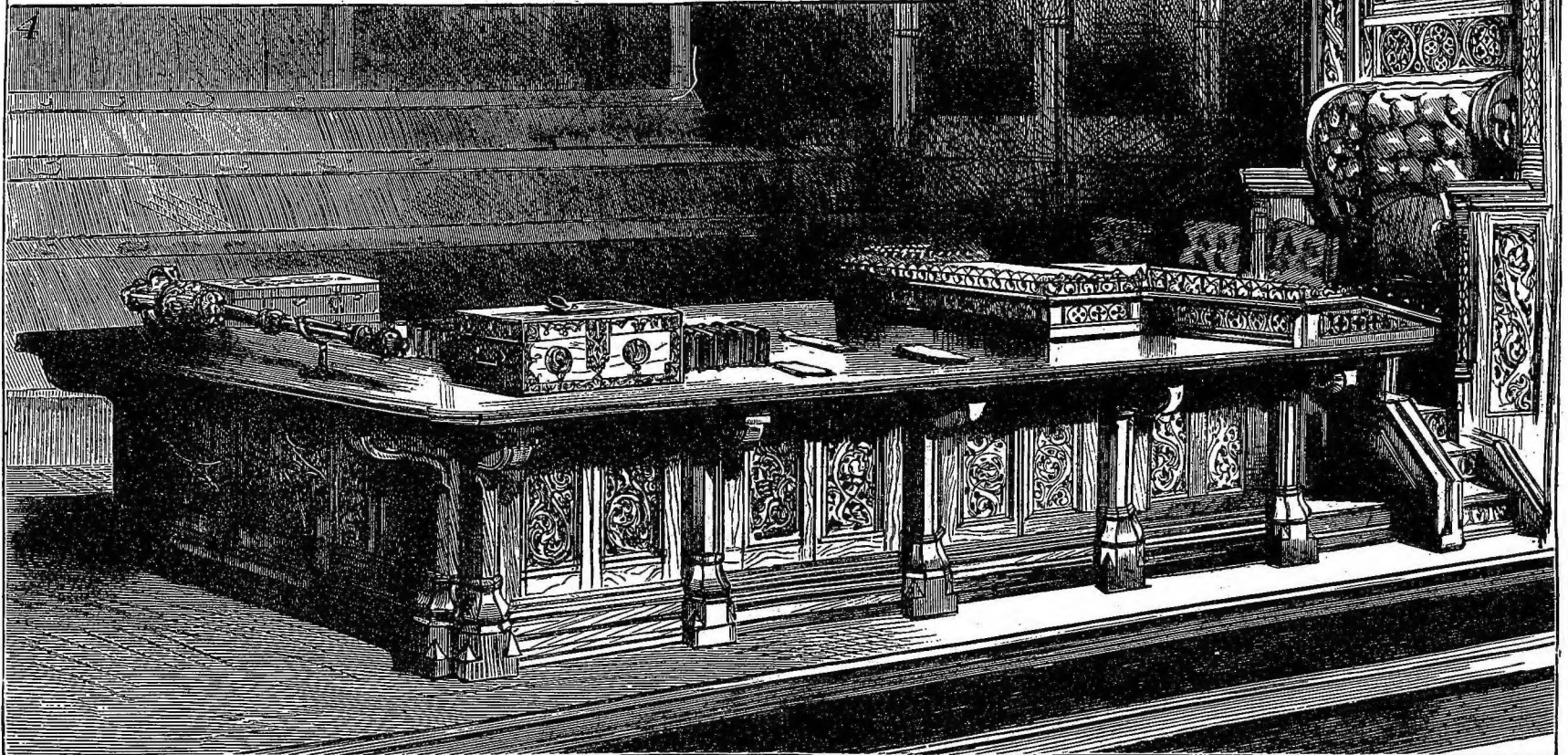
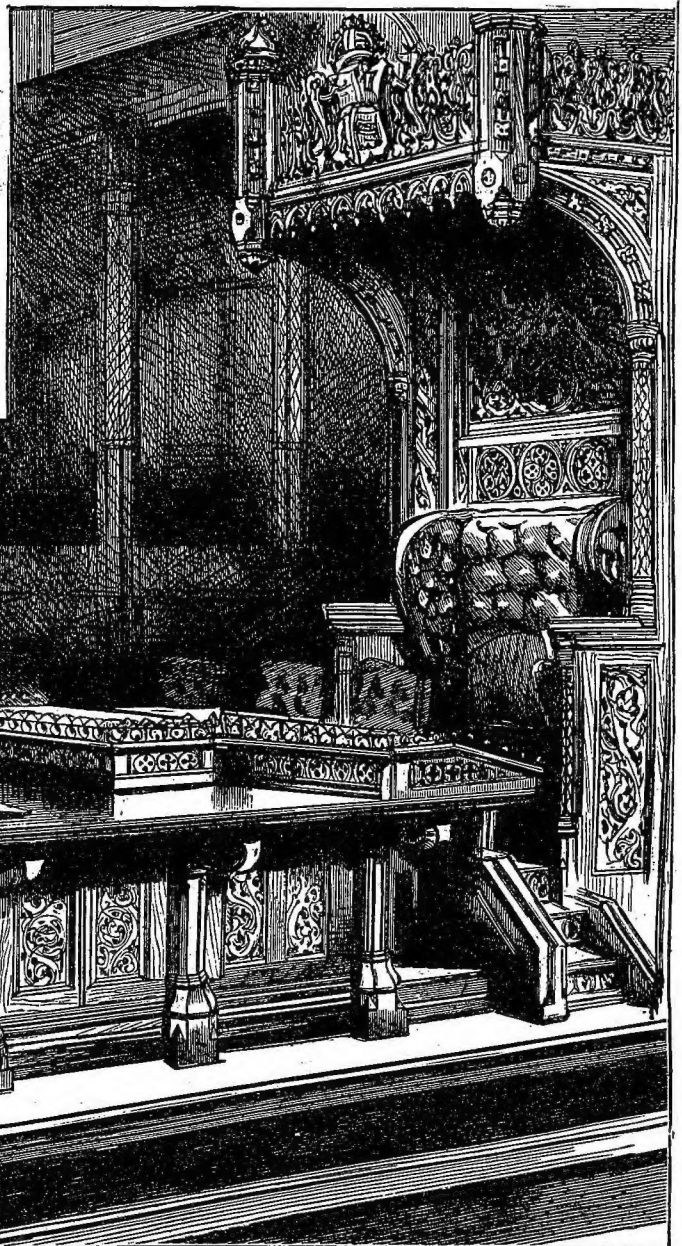
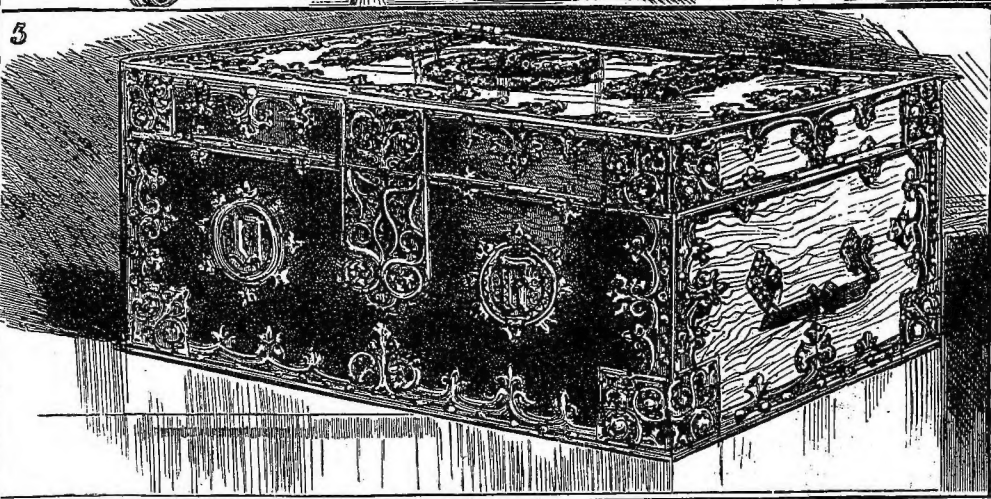
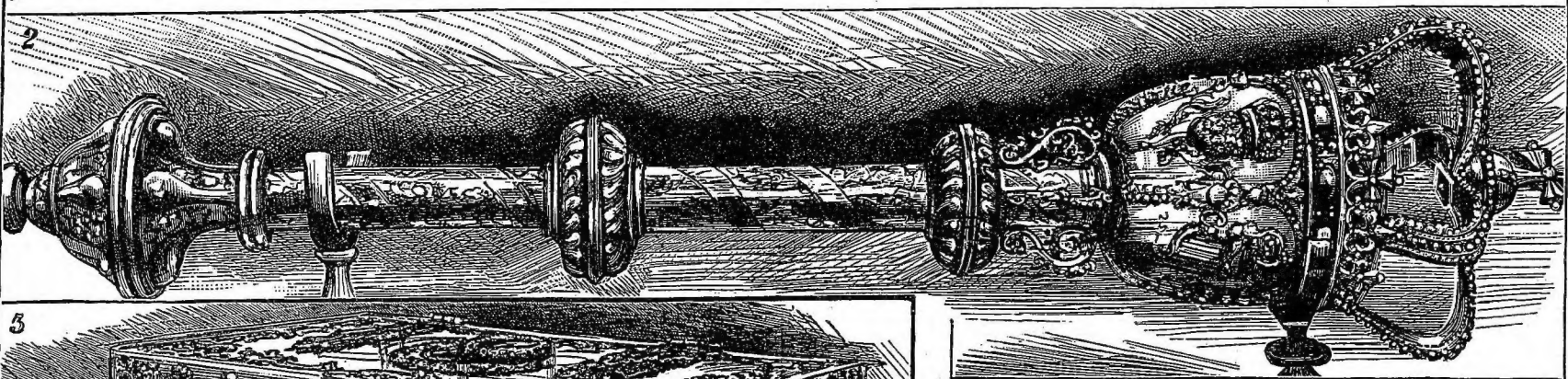
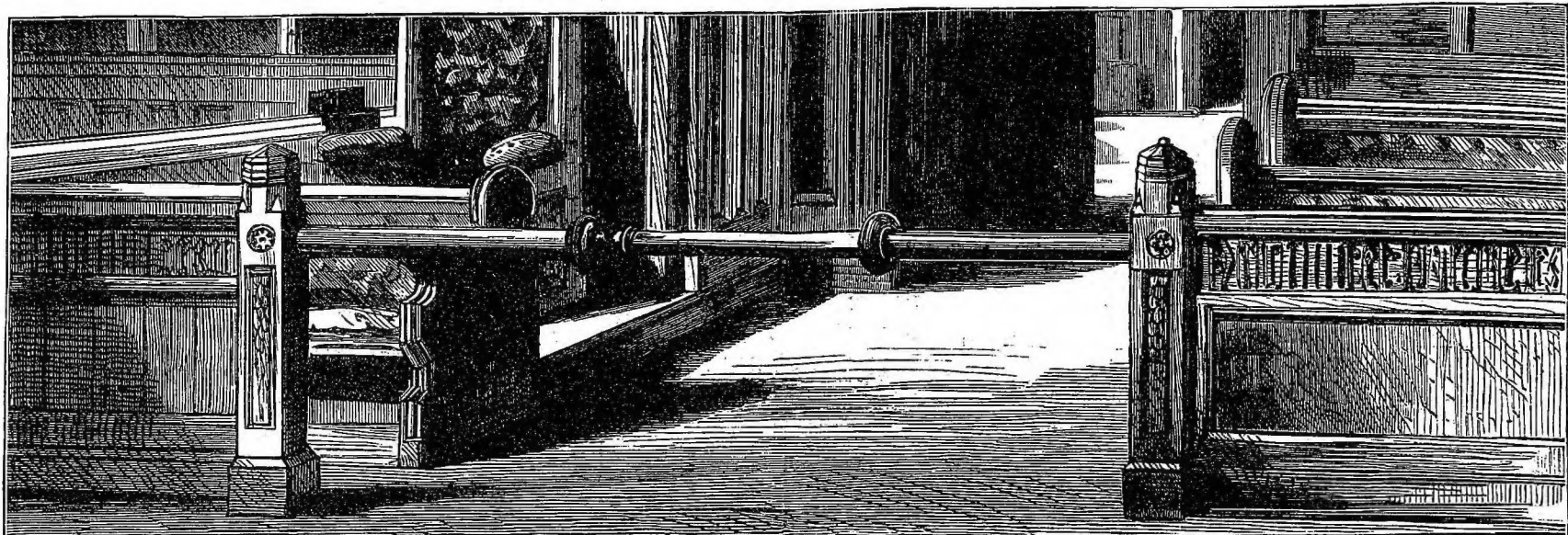
Selection, Violin and Piano (Henry Farmer).

DANCE MUSIC.

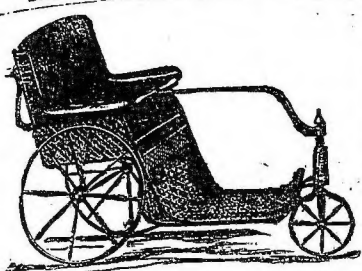
Quadrilles, Solo and Duet. (O. Metra) 4s. each.

Quadrilles, Solo and Duet. (Arban) 4s. each.

Quadr



1. The Bar of the House of Commons.—2. The Speaker's Mace.—3. Oath Box, House of Commons.—4. The Table of the House of Commons and Speaker's Chair.



BATH CHAIRS

in WICKER, from £1 10s.
IRON BATH CHAIRS for Hot Climates
and all kinds of Invalid Carriages.

Catalogues post free.

Address Mr. A. H. CARTER, 6a, New
Cavendish Street, Portland Place, W.

CAUTION: ONLY ADDRESS
ROWLAND WARD & CO.,
ROYAL NATURAL HISTORY
GALLERIES,
166, PICCADILLY



(FACING
BOND STREET).

CAUTION.—Our Mr. ROWLAND WARD is the only
member of the long unvalued and experienced WARD
family now left in the profession.
SPORTSMAN'S HANDBOOK. Just ready.
3s. 6d.; pot free, 3s. 9d.

FISHER'S DINING & BILLIARD TABLE



Everyone would like to have a Billiard-
Table in his house, but everyone cannot
give up a room for the purpose.
FISHER'S "SIMPLICITY" renders
this unnecessary. It is a PERFECT
DINING-TABLE—a PERFECT BIL-
LIARD-TABLE; the exact height for
either purpose, slate bed, improved
cushions, no mechanism to get out of
order. CATALOGUES POST FREE.
FISHER, 188, STRAND.

LUNN'S "HORNCASTLE" TENNIS.
ALL ORDERS CARRIAGE PAID.

LUNN'S SCORING DIALS.
By Royal Letters Patent.

Full Price List, with Opinions of the Press and Private
Testimonials on application to
LUNN AND CO., PATENTEES,
3 & 5, BRIDGE STREET, HORNCASTLE.

WORTH et CIE.,

Anatomical Corsetiers to the Courts of
Europe, the Aristocracy, and the
Dramatic Profession.

"When Nature fails, then Art steps in."

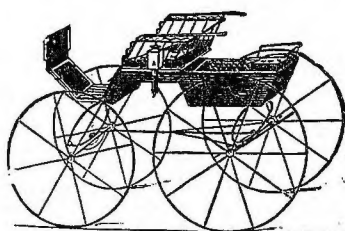


The JERSEY CORSET, a speciality of this
house, and recommended by the Queen as admirably
adapted for the present style of dress and for ordinary use.
CORSETS (patented) made for all figures, also for
embonpoint, deformities, curvature, and spinal com-
plaints.

Surgical and other Corsets specially for gentlemen.
Every Corset made from measurement and fitted before
completion under the supervision of experienced French
corsetiers. Instructions for Country Orders and Self-
Measurement on application to
WORTH et CIE., 4, Hanover Street,
REGENT STREET, W.

N.B.—NO Agents are appointed, and Corsets manu-
factured by Worth et Cie can only be obtained in
England at the above address.

CARRIAGES SUPPLIED ON THREE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.
THE BEST PHAETONS ARE



JOLLY and SON'S
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHAETONS,

Combined comfort of English with lightness of American
models; safety of four wheels with weight of two of
ordinary construction; 3 to 4 cwt.; tax, 15s. Elegant;
durable, and latest style.

Send for price and full particulars.
Victoria Carriage and Harness Works,
NORWICH.

GREAT REDUCTION.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
CHALLENGE,
£3 15s.

A First-class Machine Perfect in Construction, Light,
and Warranted. Improved in Appearance.
AGENTS in most of the principal Towns from whom
PRICE LISTS can be obtained, or direct from the
Manufacturers.

THE ROYAL SEWING MACHINE CO.
(LIMITED),

SMALL HEATH, BIRMINGHAM.
Patentees and Sole Makers of the
Celebrated ROYAL MAIL BICYCLE.



INVALID CARRIAGES

from 42s.

PERAMBULATORS

from 21s.

List one stamp.

Every appliance

for Invalids.

J. MONK and CO.,

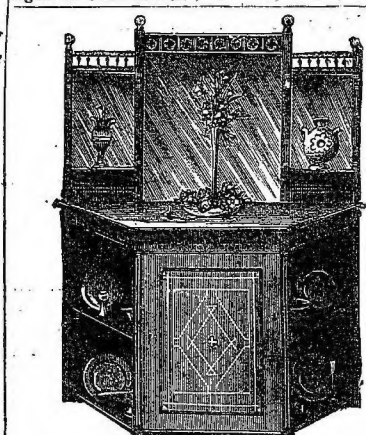
103, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.



PAIN KILLER.

Physicians of the
highest reputation re-
commend PERRY
DAVIS'S PAIN
KILLER as effectual
for the EXTINCTION OF
PAIN. It is not only
the best remedy ever
known for BRUISES,
CUTS, BURNS, &c.,
but for DYSENTERY
or CHOLERA, or any
sort of bowel complaint,
it is a remedy unsur-
passed for efficiency
and rapidity of action.
In India and other hot
climates it has become
the standard medicine
for all such complaints,
as well as for DYS-
PEPSIA, LIVER
COMPLAINTS, and
other kindred disorders.
For COUGHS and
COLDS, CANCER,
ASTHMA, & RHEU-
MATIC difficulties, it
has been proved by the
most abundant and
convincing testimony to
be invaluable. Marvel-
lous will be the effect
upon all who are suf-
fering pain of any sort
or kind, if they but
make use of PAIN
KILLER. Any chem-
ists will supply a pamphlet giving testimonials and
particulars of cures. Price of PAIN KILLER,
1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.—Of Chemists every-
where.—JOHN M. RICHARDS, London, Wholesale
Agent for Great Britain.

Chemists will supply a pamphlet giving testimonials and
particulars of cures. Price of PAIN KILLER,
1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.—Of Chemists every-
where.—JOHN M. RICHARDS, London, Wholesale
Agent for Great Britain.



EBONITE AND GOLD EARLY ENGLISH CABINET.

3 ft. 6 in. wide £6 15 0
4 ft. 7 10 0
Three best Silvered Plates in the Back, and Gold
Incised Decoration.
New Furnishing Guide, 1,000 Illustrations, post free
for 12 stamps.

C. TRAPNELL,
39, COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL.

**CHARMING CRAYON POR-
TRAITS.**—Send Photo and 10s. 6d. to A. and
J. BOUL, Artists (from Royal Academy, National
Medallist), 86, Warwick Street, Piccadilly, London, who
will return photo with faithful Crayon Drawing from it,
15 by 10 post free, home or abroad. 100 testimonials.
Tinted Crayons, 21s. Water-colour, 21s.; oil, two
guineas. LIFE size highly finished Crayon, £5 5s.

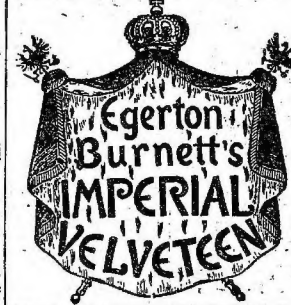
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.



FORDER'S PATENT ROYAL HANSOM
THE SOCIETY OF ARTS PRIZE, and TEN other
First Prize and Gold Medals. Particulars post free.
FORDER & CO., Sole Builders and
Patentees,

7, UPPER ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON.
Inspection invited. And at WOLVERHAMPTON.

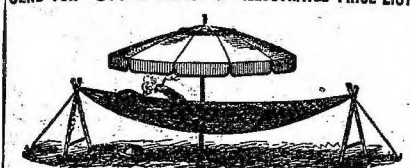
IMPERIAL VELVETEEN WARDE'S CAPILLARE



TRADE MARK.
EGERTON BURNETT
No. 99, Wellington, Somerset. No Agents.
Carriage paid to any Railway Station in England or Scot-
land, and to Cork, Dublin, and Belfast, on orders over 40s.

BEFORE PURCHASING
TENTS OR
HAMMOCKS

SEND FOR CHAPMAN'S ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.



YOUTH'S, 8s. 6d. | ADULT'S, from 10s. 6d.
SLINGING APPARATUS, from 5s. 6d.

IMPROVED GARDEN TENTS.

25s., 45s., 65s., &c.

Easily Adjusted. Great Comfort at Small Cost.



THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
J. W. CHAPMAN,
12, RAILWAY APPROACH,
LONDON BRIDGE STATION, S.E.

MONSTER SALE OF PAPERHANGINGS

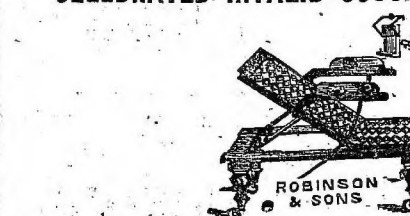
AT 8, VICTORIA STREET, BRISTOL.

A million pieces to clear. The Business to be Disposed
Of. 100,000 pieces brown pulps, 2d. per piece; 200,000
pieces white pulps, 3d. per piece; 70,000 pieces satins,
6 1/2d. per piece, 5,000 pieces stamped goods, 2s. per
piece. The whole must be cleared regardless of cost.
Patterns sent free of any quality. Any quantity
supplied, from 6 pieces to 20,000.
T. C. STOCK, Proprietor.

BEAUTIFUL TATting, made by
poor gentlewomen, four yards for 18 stamps.
Patterns sent.

Also Real, Modern, and Spanish Point Lace, Hon-
ton, Guipure d'Art, Iris Crochet, Embroidery, &c.
Orders earnestly solicited. Address, Mrs. GREEN,
22, Delancey Street, Gloucester Gate, London, N.W.
Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Chemisettes, Apron Trimmings,
Caps, Butterflies, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Bodice
and Skirt Trimmings, Antimacassars, D'Oyleys, &c.
Fancy Work for Bazaars.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
CELEBRATED INVALID COUCHES, CHAIRS, AND LOUNGES.



Illustrated Catalogue and Prices free on application to **ROBINSON and SONS,**
Ilkley, Yorkshire.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BEST HOUSE IN ENGLAND FOR GOOD, CHEAP FURNITURE.
EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS BY STEAM POWER AND MACHINERY.
ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.

LAVERTON & CO.'S UNIVERSAL CHALLENGE 10-GUINEA SUITES.

SUITABLE FOR SHIPPING,
Other pattern suites
equally
cheap and good.



IN SOLID MAHOGANY.

Unsurpassed at 10 GUINEAS each.
The whole well Spring Stuffed with best Coppered Springs, covered in good Cretonne,
Damask, or best Leather Cloth, nicely trimmed with Silk Gimp or Gilt Nails, comprising
1 Couch, 6 Chairs, and 2 Easy Chairs. Every article guaranteed strong, well-made, and durable.
An inspection earnestly solicited. Such goods never offered before at the price by any
house in the Kingdom. Large Illustrated Catalogues for 12 Stamps.

SAMPLES OF COVERINGS FOR SELECTION SENT FREE BY POST.
Address—**STEAM CABINET WORKS, Mary-le-Port St.,**
AND BRIDGE STREET, BRISTOL.



Le Follet says,
August, 1879—
"The dye is said
by competent
judges to be the
most permanent
ever brought out.
Improvement in
any way is a
manifest impos-
sibility."
Ladies must
see that my name
is branded on the
back, without
which none are
guaranteed. Any
length cut.
Patterns post-
free.

Address—
EGERTON BURNETT
No. 99, Wellington, Somerset. No Agents.
Carriage paid to any Railway Station in England or Scot-
land, and to Cork, Dublin, and Belfast, on orders over 40s.

BEFORE PURCHASING
TENTS OR
HAMMOCKS

SEND FOR CHAPMAN'S ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.



YOUTH'S, 8s. 6d. | ADULT'S, from 10s. 6d.
SLINGING APPARATUS, from 5s. 6d.

IMPROVED GARDEN TENTS.

25s., 45s., 65s., &c.

Easily Adjusted. Great Comfort at Small Cost.



THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
J. W. CHAPMAN,
12, RAILWAY APPROACH,
LONDON BRIDGE STATION, S.E.

MONSTER SALE OF PAPERHANGINGS

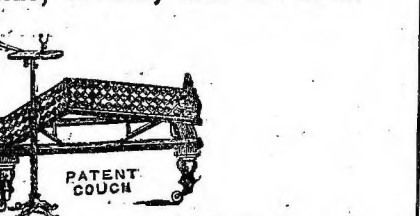
AT 8, VICTORIA STREET, BRISTOL.

A million pieces to clear. The Business to be Disposed
Of. 100,000 pieces brown pulps, 2d. per piece; 200,000
pieces white pulps, 3d. per piece; 70,000 pieces satins,
6 1/2d. per piece, 5,000 pieces stamped goods, 2s. per
piece. The whole must be cleared regardless of cost.
Patterns sent free of any quality. Any quantity
supplied, from 6 pieces to 20,000.
T. C. STOCK, Proprietor.

BEAUTIFUL TATting, made by
poor gentlewomen, four yards for 18 stamps.
Patterns sent.

Also Real, Modern, and Spanish Point Lace, Hon-
ton, Guipure d'Art, Iris Crochet, Embroidery, &c.
Orders earnestly solicited. Address, Mrs. GREEN,
22, Delancey Street, Gloucester Gate, London, N.W.
Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Chemisettes, Apron Trimmings,
Caps, Butterflies, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Bodice
and Skirt Trimmings, Antimacassars, D'Oyleys, &c.
Fancy Work for Bazaars.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
CELEBRATED INVALID COUCHES, CHAIRS, AND LOUNGES.



Illustrated Catalogue and Prices free on application to **ROBINSON and SONS,**
Ilkley, Yorkshire.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BEST HOUSE IN ENGLAND FOR GOOD, CHEAP FURNITURE.
EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS BY STEAM POWER AND MACHINERY.
ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.

LAVERTON & CO.'S UNIVERSAL CHALLENGE 10-GUINEA SUITES.

SUITABLE FOR SHIPPING,
Other pattern suites
equally
cheap and good.



IN SOLID MAHOGANY.

Unsurpassed at 10 GUINEAS each.
The whole well Spring Stuffed with best Coppered Springs, covered in good Cretonne,
Damask, or best Leather Cloth, nicely trimmed with Silk Gimp or Gilt Nails, comprising
1 Couch, 6 Chairs, and 2 Easy Chairs. Every article guaranteed strong, well-made, and durable.
An inspection earnestly solicited. Such goods never offered before at the price by any
house in the Kingdom. Large Illustrated Catalogues for 12 Stamps.

SAMPLES OF COVERINGS FOR SELECTION SENT FREE BY POST.
Address—**STEAM CABINET WORKS, Mary-le-Port St.,**
AND BRIDGE STREET, BRISTOL.

THE NEW REGISTERED CLOCK

BAROMETER
Height 27 inches—Width 10 inches.



Indispensable in every
House, and undamag-
able by heat or damp.
PRICE (securely packed),
£3 3s.

The CASE is Metal
bronzed (the design being
beautifully brought out),
and forms a striking orna-
ment for the dining room
hall, library, counting-
house, &c.

The CLOCK goes 12
days, striking hours in
full, and one at each half-
hour, and is a sound move-
ment, keeping accurate
time. It has white enamel
dial and crystal glass.

The BAROMETER is
Aneroid, the kind which,
from its convenient size,
precision, and non-liability
to injury, has come into
such universal require-
ment.

The THERMOME-
TER is graduated to both
the Fahrenheit and Reau-
mur scales.

THE NEW REGIS-
TERED CLOCK BA-
ROMETER is also made
same in all respects as
above, but with a cylinder
movement, of superior
quality, jewelled in six
actions, going and striking
equally well in any position, so as to be suitable for
TRAVELLING and SHIP'S USE, as well as for all
the above purposes.

PRICE (securely packed) £4 4s.
Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of Novelties in
Clocks and Aneroids sent free on application.
J. J. WAINWRIGHT and CO.,
CAMBRIDGE STREET BUILDINGS,
BIRMINGHAM.

**CALICOS, FLANNELS, and BLAN-
KETS,** direct from the Looms at prime cost.
Patterns and Price Lists post free of a great variety
of Household Goods. Carriage paid on £3 orders.
The MANCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silver Street, Manchester.

FOR CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING.

FISHER'S
FOLKESTONE TRUNK

WONDERFUL FOR ITS STRENGTH.
NO MORE EXCESS LUGGAGE.
CATALOGUES POST FREE.

FISHER, 188, Strand.

The 'MULTIPLEX'

Gives Forty Copies of Circulars, Music, Examination
Questions, Drawings, Plans, &c.

This Copying Process has been adopted by Her
Majesty's Government, who have paid the inventor
(Mr. Fellows) £500 for the privilege of using it
throughout all their departments. No tedious washing
off. Negatives available for years. Suits all climates.
Full particulars post free.—**CHARLES FELLOWS,**
3, TETTERHALL ROAD, WOLVERHAMPTON.

ARRIAGES SUPPLIED ON THREE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

WILLS' New Smoking Mixture.

"WESTWARD HO!"
"When all things were made, none was made
better than Tobacco; to be a lone man's Companion,
a bachelor's Friend, a hungry man's Food, a sad
man's Cordial; a wakeful man's Sleep, and a chilly
man's Fire. There's no Herb like it under the
canopy of Heaven."—Kingsley's "Westward Ho!"
In 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. packets, lined with tinfoil.
W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

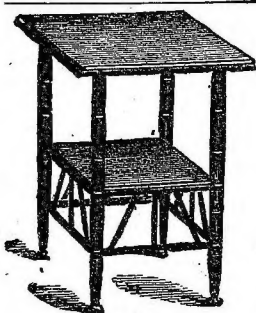
SPEED AND BEAUTY.
A BUTTON HOLE A MINUTE.
SIXTY BUTTON HOLES IN AN HOUR.



BUTTON HOLE WORKER.

FOR THE THICKEST CLOTH OR
FINEST CAMBRIC.

It is impossible to convey by advertisement an idea
of the unique and wonderful features of this ingenious
appliance for cutting and working BUTTON HOLES. It
is so simple that a child can work a more perfect
BUTTON HOLE with it than the most experienced
needlewoman can without it. Every stitch is taken
with the most perfect mechanical accuracy. No pricking
the fingers or straining the eye, and by its use an
imperfect and irregular worked BUTTON HOLE is im-
possible. The speed and utility are marvellous. They
give universal satisfaction. Ladies and seamstresses
who use them say they are worth their weight in gold.
No work-basket is complete without one. It is used
entirely independent of the sewing machine, and will
last as long as a thumb. The Worker and Button
Hole Cutter, neatly packed in box, sent on receipt of
P.O.O. or stamps, 2s. 6d.—**WEBSTER MANUFACTURING CO., 53, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.**



Walnut, Birch, or
Ebonized Occasional
Table, 15s. 9d.
Ebonized and Gold ditto, 18s. 9d.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT
(REGD.)
OETZMANN & CO.
HAMPSTEAD ROAD,
NEAR TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON.
CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING,
DRAPERY, FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
CHINA, GLASS, ETC., ETC.
Orders per post receive prompt and faithful attention.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE POST FREE.



Imitation Bronze
Vases.
12 in. high, 4s. 11d. each
16 " 7s. 11d. "

HENRY MILWARD & SONS' EXTRA QUALITY NEEDLES,

AS MADE FOR THE MAGAZINS DU BON MARCHE, PARIS.

EACH NEEDLE PERFECT.

May be obtained from all Drapers, or a Sample Hundred sent by post for
Sixteen Stamps.

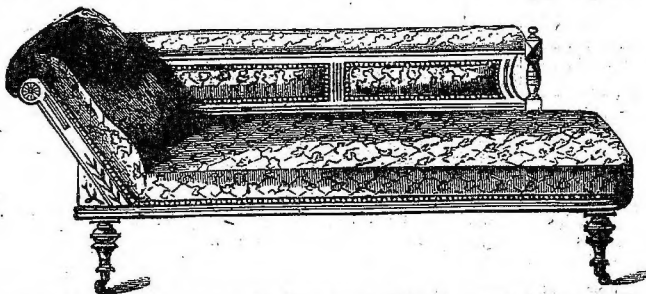
WASHFORD MILLS, REDDITCH.

FURNITURE OF GOOD MAKE
AND DESIGN AT
VERY MODERATE COST.

G. BARTHOLOMEW & CO., FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.
CLOSE TO MOORGATE STREET RAILWAY STATION.

FURNITURE OF GOOD MAKE
AND DESIGN AT
VERY MODERATE COST.

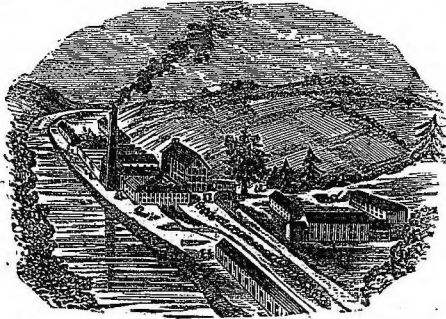
**BED ROOM
SUITES
IN
PINE**
from 9 Guineas.



**NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE
FREE
BY
POST.**

DRAWING ROOM SUITE, Covered with Stamped Velvet, comprising 6 Chairs, Lounge and Pair Easy Chairs, packed and delivered free on receipt of Remittance, 17 GUINEAS.

TRADE "OLD BLEACH" LINENS. PERRY & CO.'S LATEST NOVELTY, THE STYLOIDOGRAPHIC PEN.



FACTORY AND BLEACH GREEN, AT RANDALSTOWN.
Or their Agents—W. T. BURNS, Knaresborough; and BURNS & SPEER, 8, Bow Churchyard, London

BIRDS-EYE DIAPERS, NURSERY DIA
PERS, TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS
IN HUCKABACK and Fancy Patterns of
all Descriptions.

These Goods have the durable characteris-
tics of the old Home-Spun Linens of the last
generation. The ruinous system (now universal)
of overbleaching by chemicals is avoided, while
the natural strength and lustre of the flax fibre
is retained.

Let those who buy test the strength of these
Goods by endeavouring to tear them, and they
will have some idea of their wearing qualities.
No Goods are Guaranteed unless stamped with
the Registered Trade Mark, "OLD BLEACH."
Can be had by the public from all First-Class
Drapers.

May be had (by the Trade only) from the
OLD BLEACH LINEN COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS AND BLEACHERS,
RANDALSTOWN, IRELAND.

JAMES LINDSAY & CO.
(LIMITED),
BLEACHERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND MERCHANTS,
BELFAST.

ESTABLISHED OVER FIFTY YEARS.

IRISH LINENS

will forward to any Railway Station, carriage paid on parcels of 5s and upwards in value,
DAMASK TABLE LINENS, DIAPERS, SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS,
SHIRTINGS, TOWELLINGS, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S CAMBRIC
HANDKERCHIEFS, Bordered and Hem-stitched, Plain and Embroidered,
in White and Coloured, the production of their own Looms, at Wholesale Prices.

PRICE LISTS AND PATTERNS POST FREE.
JAMES LINDSAY & COMPANY (Limited), BELFAST.

MAPPIN & WEBB.



**STERLING
SILVE
ELECTRO
SILVER.
FINE
CUTLERY.
20,000
PRESENTS.
Illustrated Cata-
logues Free.**

**OXFORD STREET (76, 77, & 78), W., & LONDON.
MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS, CITY.
MANUFACTORY—SHEFFIELD.**

ELLIS'S "ABSOLUTELY PURE."
SEE ANALYSES—Sent Post Free on Application.



RUTHIN

Soda, Potass, Seltzer,
Lemonade, Aromatic
Ginger Ale.

For GOUT, Lithia Water, and
Lithia and Potass Water.
CORKS BRANDED "R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN," and every Label bears their Name and
Trade Mark. Sold everywhere, and wholesale of
**R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN, NORTH WALES, Manufacturers to
the Royal Family.**
LONDON AGENTS: W. BEST & SONS, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square.
CAUTION.—Beware of spurious imitations, and insist on having **ELLIS'S RUTHIN MINERAL
WATERS.** Sole Address:—R. ELLIS & SON, Ruthin, North Wales.

**KINAHAN'S
LL
WHISKY.**

Gold Medal Paris Exhibition, 1878.

PURE, MILD, and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS and MOST WHOLESOME.
THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES.
Dr. HASSALL says—"Soft and Mellow, Pure, well Matured,
and of very Excellent Quality."

The Gold Medal Dublin Exhibition, 1865.
20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

**WARNING! WHEN YOU ASK FOR
RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE,**

See that you get it!

As bad qualities are often substituted. The genuine is used by the Laundresses of the
PRINCESS OF WALES AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.



The "Trouville" (REGISTERED).

MRS. A. BAUER,
Ladies' and
Children's Outfitter.

**THE "TROUVILLE"
BATHING COSTUME,**

A most convenient and be-
coming shape, in an excellent
quality of Navy Serge, trim-
med with White or Scarlet
Braid, 14s. 6d., 15s. 6d., and
16s. 6d., according to size.
Also for Children, from 8s. 6d.
In ordering send height and
size round shoulders.

Specialities in all descrip-
tions of HAND-MADE
"COMBINED" UNDER-
CLOTHING, which were
awarded the highest award
at the Paris Exhibition, 1878.
Illustrated Catalogues, with
directions for Self-Measure-
ment, post free.

64, OXFORD STREET
(CORNER OF WELLS ST.), W.

Goddard's Plate Powder

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER
OF A CENTURY this powder has sustained an
unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom
and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for
Cleaning Silver and Electro-Plate.

Sold in boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, by
Chemists, Ironmongers, &c. Manufactured by
J. GODDARD, Station Street, Leicester.

WEAR RESISTING FABRICS

FOR
**GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS',
YOUTHS' CLOTHING.**

SAMUEL BROTHERS have registered these
renowned untearable fabrics, which can only be obtained
of their firm. Young Gentlemen's Suits (any colour,
from these materials will stand the hard test of Boys'
wear.

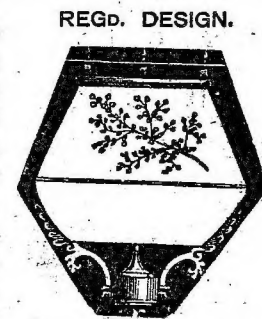


The "C" and "D" Classes are recommended.
GENTLEMEN'S BUSINESS OR "C" Class "D" Class
TRAVELLING SUITS. 50s. 59s.
SUIT FOR A Boy 3 ft. 8 in. 27s. 31s.
in height
Gentlemen's Overcoats, 21s. to 34s.; Boys' Overcoats,
12s. 6d. to 42s.; Boys' Ulsters, 15s. 6d. to 43s. Gentle-
men's Ulsters, 30s. to 100s.; Ladies' Ulsters, 28s. to
80s.; Girls' Ulsters, 21s. to 50s.
SAMUEL BROTHERS,
TEMPORARY PREMISES:—10, 21, & 23, LUDGATE
HILL, E.C. (5 Doors West of St. Paul's)

BRILLIANT WHITE SILENT LIGHT. THE "PRINCESS CHRISTIANA"

FLAT FLAME GOVERNOR BURNERS, preventing Waste and Flaring.

With 5 cubic feet of gas the
ordinary fishtail and batwing
burners give only a light
equal to 6-8 spermaceti
candles, while the patent
Christiana Flat Flame Burner
with self-acting governor, with
the same consumption gives a
light equal to 16 spermaceti
candles, or 100 per cent. more
light for the same quantity of
gas consumed.



Queen Anne Burners,
Fern Pattern Globe.

These Burners can be ob-
tained in various patterns, they
can be fixed to any fittings
without alteration. The Globes
can be had either in plain
white albatrine, or hand-
painted in several styles of
decorations—Fern Leaves,
Flowers, Birds, &c.

Write for Photograph
Coloured Illustrations, and
Prices.

All Burners and Globes bear the Trade Mark.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878; BRONZE MEDAL, LONDON, 1882; BRONZE MEDAL, YORK, 1879.
**WILLIAM SUGG, Vincent Works, Vincent Street,
WESTMINSTER.**

BROOK'S SEWING COTTONS



BROOK'S PATENT GLACE THREAD.
BROOK'S SIX-CORD SOFT COTTON.

BROOK'S EMBROIDERY COTTON.
BROOK'S CROCHET AND TATTING
COTTON.



OF ALL DRAPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

LIST OF AWARDS.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.
Only Prize Medal, London, 1857.
Only First Class Prize Medal, Paris, 1855.
Prize Medal, London, 1862.
Gold Medal, Paris, 1867.

The only Diploma of Honour, Vienna, 1873.
Gold Medal, South Africa, 1877.
Medal and Award, Philadelphia, 1876, for Variety
and General Excellence of the Crochet, Embroidery
and Sewing Cotton.

CARSONS' PAINT.

Patronised by Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales,

AND IS EXTENSIVELY USED FOR ALL KINDS OF

**OUTDOOR WORK, STANDING
EXTREMES OF HEAT AND COLD**
IT IS ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO

WOOD, IRON, BRICK, STONE, COMPO.
1 Cwt. and Oil Mixture
Carriage Free.
5 per Cent.
Discount for Cash.

Particulars of Free Delivery, also Prices, Patterns, and
Testimonials, sent Post Free.

WALTER CARSON and SONS,
LA BELLE SAUVAGE YARD, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.
AND
21, BACHELORS' WALK, DUBLIN.